FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PAPER DISCUSSES RECENT AWP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

AU191912 Tirana ZERI I PUPULLIT in Albanian 17 Jan 80 pp 1-2 AU

[Editorial: "Let the Scientific Management and Organization of the Work of the Party and Its Instruments be Further Perfected"]

[Excerpts] The Seventh AWP Central Committee Plenum, whose proceedings were held 14-15 January 1980, examined a very important issue: the further improvement and perfection of scientific management and organization of the work of the party and its instruments. The questions of management and organization, the plenum stressed, now constitute one of the most important questions to be taken firmly in hand in order to promote all aspects of work in the economy, education, culture, science, health and all fields of socialist construction and of the country's defense.

Our party has always adhered to the Marxist-Leninist view--which it has persistently applied in practice--that the problems of the management and organization of every aspect of work in our socialist system are not and cannot be the monopoly of a limited number of learned people in leading and administrative positions. On the contrary, the art of directing must be mastered by the broad working masses, with the working class in the van, because it is the masses who are building socialism under the party's leadership, which makes them conscious. But the current stage of our development, the great and bold tasks undertaken by our party and people, the situation in which we are struggling and working for the construction of socialism, our reliance on our own efforts alone, the encirclement and blockade and the phenomena caused by the economic, financial and energy crises affecting both the structure and superstructure of the capitalist and revisionist world--all this dictates in an imperative way the absolute need to raise the direction and organization of all our work to a new and higher scientific level so that the art of directing may be mastered more profoundly by the broad working masses and that it may better serve to resolve the great and complicated problems confronting us.

The Seventh AWP Central Committee Plenum dwelt particularly on the question of the further improvement of scientific management and management in the economic field, because the economy constitutes the major front of socialist construction and because the country's independence, the consolidation of our socialist system, the elevation of the people's welfare and the constant strengthening of the country's defense depend directly and largely on a strong and dynamic economy. Moreover, at the current stage of our socialist construction and in the current international conditions, the development of the economy has become more complicated.

The implementation of the tasks set out by the Sixth AWP Central Committee Plenum for a greater and more persistent effort and for more scientific management and organization of work, which were profoundly understood, made it possible to achieve considerable results in 1979. Considerable difficulties, caused by the hostile activity of the Chinese revisionists--who cut off all aid, credits and supplies and left many projects incomplete, thus preventing and delaying their commissioning--were overcome successfully. Not only was there no stagnation or a reduction of pace, as the bourgeoisie and the revisionists forecast and hoped, but on the contrary, precisely in 1979, the planned tasks were fulfilled better than in all other previous years of this 5-year period, socialist accumulation increased, the people were better supplied with commodities and our exports based entirely on products produced by our own efforts made further inroads in foreign markets.

Our socialist economy develops in a planned way and in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism. [paragraph continues]

It constitutes one single entity in which the various branches interact and influence each other. That is why the chain of our economy must not break or, should that happen at a particular point of linkage, all measures must be taken to remedy the matter immediately. That must not be the concern of the leading organs alone, but of all the working people, from the center to the base. It is a question of planning and implementation of the planned tasks.

Further improvements are necessary in the field of planning, particularly regarding the integration of all linkages among enterprises, cooperatives, districts or branches of the economy, as well as the best possible harmonization of the various economic, technical and financial indicators of the plan which are a concrete reflection of the demands of the objective economic laws in every cell and at every level of our economy. From this viewpoint, the planning and financial organs at the center and in the districts must do more to help the base in the drafting and implementation of plans, resolutely opposing manifestations of globalism.

The Seventh AWP Central Committee Plenum stressed that the laws of the Marxist-Leninist social sciences, the objective economic laws of socialism and the laws of the natural sciences must be placed firmly and increasingly better at the foundation of the entire work of direction and organization, at the foundation of all our plans and of the struggle for their implementation. Disregard of those laws is pregnant with very serious consequences. A persistent struggle is therefore required not to permit weaknesses and gaps in the fulfillment of plans as a whole and in all its quantitative, qualitative, economic, technical and financial components.

Our party has constantly taken into consideration the political aspect of economic questions, the strengthening of the country's independence and the independent fulfillment of all essential requirements of expanded socialist reproduction, of the people and of the country's defense. But it has also borne in mind the absolute need to increase labor productivity, reduce production costs, increase profitability and to strengthen the regimen of thrift.

In the context of efforts to further increase production efficiency, the work of the party, the government, the planning and financial organs, the work of the cadres and of all the working people must be better calculated to raise labor productivity, better utilize internal resources, increase output, strengthen the regimen of thrift and fully utilize the intensive factors making for the development of the economy. To achieve this at the level of the economy as a whole and in all its branches, it is necessary to take concrete measures at the base, in every enterprise and agricultural cooperative, to increase the degree of mechanization, to improve work on the basis of norms, to fully utilize all 8 hours of the working day, to improve supplies and working conditions, and so forth.

The management of our socialist economy is a scientific management requiring profound knowledge to apply the achievements of science and technology in production as widely as possible. Particularly at the present stage of the intensive development of the economy and when we have to solve numerous technical, technological, planning and construction problems by our own efforts, the marketing and implementation of technical and natural sciences becomes even more imperative. There are numerous and encouraging achievements in this field. But the Seventh AWP Central Committee Plenum stressed that the party and its instruments must further increase their efforts to insure that the technical and scientific revolution penetrates more deeply and is implemented more broadly in all fields of production. Unlimited possibilities have been created in our country to that end, but still more study and persistence are required, as well as sounder planning, management and organization.

In the context of the effort, at the current stage of our development, it is necessary to advance more resolutely and more rapidly in introducing and applying the most advanced technology in all fields of production and overcoming as quickly as is possible the lag observed in the field in various sectors and levels.

JOINT ENGINEERING PROJECTS DISCUSSED WITH SFRY, ROMANIA

Arrival of SFRY Delegation

AU211956 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 21 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, Jan 21 (BTA)--A delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia headed by Mr Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Republican Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, arrived here today.

It is to attend a meeting of delegations from Bulgaria, Romania and Yugoslavia on matters of mutual interest connected with the construction of the Nikopol-Turnu Magurele hydroengineering complex and the Zhelezni Vrata-2 system.

Opening of Talks

AU221114 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 22 Jan 80 AU

[Text] On 22 January at the Boyana residence, a meeting of Bulgarian, Romanian and Yugoslav delegations opened. The meeting deals with matters of mutual interest related to the construction of the Nikopol-Turnu Magurele hydroengineering project and the Zhelezni Vrata-2 system.

The Bulgarian delegation is led by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; the Romanian by Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister; and the Yugoslav by Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Republican Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

In his opening speech the leader of the Bulgarian delegation, who is chairing the meeting, greeted the participants on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian Government, and expressed the hope that the meeting will achieve positive results.

He stressed that under the present conditions, when imperialism is exacerbating the international situation and striving to divert the world from detente, this meeting confirms the will of the three neighboring countries to broadly develop mutually beneficial cooperation, and thus produce a worthy contribution to developing the process of detente in the Balkans and Europe.

The meeting is also attended by Petur Danalilov Khristov and Rayko Nikolov, Bulgaria's ambassadors in Bucharest and Belgrade; Petre Duminica and Nicolae Mihai, Romania's ambassadors in Sofia and Belgrade; and Danilo Puric, SFRY ambassador in Sofia.

ANGOLAN EDUCATIONAL DELEGATION LED BY LUKOKI ARRIVES

AU221140 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 22 Jan 80 AU

[Text] On 22 January a delegation of the People's Republic of Angola led by Ambrosio Lukoki, MPLA Labor Party Central Committee Politburo member and minister of education, arrived in Bulgaria.

At Sofia Airport the delegation was greeted by Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and State Council deputy chairman, and Aleksandur Fol, minister of national education.

YORDANOV RECEIVES DPRK HEALTH MINISTRY DELEGATION

AU222051 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 22 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received the visiting DPRK Ministry of Public Health delegation led by Pak Myong-pin, minister of public health. Gerasim Mitov, deputy minister of public health, and Pak Hyon-po, DPRK ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the cordial and friendly talks that concentrated on the expansion of cooperation in the sphere of health protection and medical science.

SOUTH AFRICAN CP DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU221658 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 22 Jan 80 AU

[Text] A delegation of the South African Communist Party Central Committee led by Yusuf Dadoo, party's national chairman, has arrived in Bulgaria.

At Sofia airport the guests were cordially welcomed by comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Dimitur Stanishev and high-ranking officials of the BCP Central Committee.

PARTY DAILY MARKS 32D YEAR OF FRIENDSHIP WITH ROMANIA

AU191440 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Jan 80 p 6 AU

[Unattributed article]

[Text] The first friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria was signed in Bucharest on 16 January 1948. That historically important document outlined the common path of cooperation that was illuminated by a bright and great goal--the building of socialism and communism in the two countries.

The fruitful results of the first friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty, found logical continuation in the second allied treaty signed by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu in Sofia on 19 November 1970. That treaty attributed further dimensions to our friendly relations and also revealed new horizons in them.

The years following the signing of that treaty were characterized by further fruitful results in all spheres of life. Economic relations rapidly developed and the two industrial giants along the Danube River--the Ruse-Giurgiu joint enterprise for heavy machine building and the Nikopol-Turnu Magurele hydrotechnical complex--became trademarks of it.

Fraternal cooperation between our two countries also contributes to strengthening CEMA and the Warsaw Pact, to the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community as well as to the process of political detente in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

The traditional meetings between Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, are immensely important for the development of cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania. [paragraph continues]

At the meeting the two party and state leaders outlined the trends toward further development and deepening of cooperation between the two countries and between the two fraternal peoples.

On the 32d anniversary of the signing of the first friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty, the Bulgarian people cordially congratulate the fraternal Romanian people and wish them new successes in further developing the building of the socialist society.

BCP GREETS BOLIVIAN COUNTERPART ON 30TH ANNIVERSARY

AU210944 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Greetings message from the BCP Central Committee to the Central Committee of the Bolivian Communist Party on its 30th anniversary]

[Text] On behalf of the communists and working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the BCP Central Committee sends you cordial and fraternal greetings on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of founding the Bolivian Communist Party.

For already three decades the party of the Bolivian communists has been conducting a heroic struggle for defending the interests of the workers' class and entire working people, for building the unity of all revolutionary and progressive forces in the country against the imperialism and local oligarchy, and for Bolivia's free and independent development.

During its 30 years of existence, the Bolivian Communist Party has indeed repeatedly proved its loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism, and has asserted itself as a combat unit of the international communist and workers movement.

On the day of your glorious 30th anniversary please accept once again the most cordial fraternal greetings of the Bulgarian communists and their wishes for new and even greater successes in your struggle in the name of the Bolivian people's bright future.

'STABLE' GROWTH RATE REPORTED IN 1979 PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU222030 Sofia BTA in English 1856 GMT 22 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, Jan 22 (BTA)--"In 1979 the economy of Bulgaria kept on developing at stable rates" reads the announcement on the fulfillment of the 1979 uniform plan of this country, submitted for publication here today.

National revenue has risen by 6.5 per cent over 1978. It is said in the announcement that almost the entire growth in the national revenue has been secured by the increased labour efficiency. The extra cuts in material costs and the economy of raw and other materials, too, has substantially contributed to the high rate at which national revenue has been rising.

Capital investments to the tune of 6,000 million leva were utilized last year, mostly in the further expansion and improvement of the material and technical base of public production.

The industrial plan has been fulfilled 100.9 per cent. The engineering and metal-working industries kept on developing at high rates--7.9 per cent; the chemical industry--at 8.9 percent; the food and tobacco industry--6.5 per cent; and the manufacture of building materials--5.2 per cent.

In comparison with 1978 a growth of almost 800,000 tons or 10.1 per cent has been achieved in the production of grain.

Construction work worth 2,482 million leva has been completed, constituting 97.8 per cent of the annual plan and an increase of 3.5 per cent over 1978.

172 million leva has been spent on environmental conservation and 149 new facilities preserving the purity of air and water and such restoring the soil have been brought on stream.

The economic organizations in the transport for public use have concluded the year with fulfilled plans. Bulgaria's foreign trade has reached the figure of 15,000 million leva in foreign exchange, thus marking an increase of 11.4 per cent over 1978. The better part of the trade was carried out with the CMEA member-countries and most of all with the Soviet Union.

The revenues from international tourism, transport and from other foreign economic activities were steadily rising throughout last year. In 1979 Bulgaria was visited by more than 5 million foreigners from 155 countries.

The successes achieved in the economic development of the country ensured a rise in the material welfare of the working people in 1979. Since November 1, 1979 more than 4 million people were granted major social gains. The size of the salaries rose in all branches and professions. The real income of the population has risen by about 2 per cent. The social consumption funds reached 4,500 million leva.

Pensions, scholarships, monthly allowances for children and the allowances granted for looking after small children were raised in November 1979. More than 99,000 boys and girls graduated from the secondary educational establishments of this country in 1979. The higher-education graduates for 1979 were more than 17,000, of whom over 7,000 [graduated] from engineering and technical higher educational establishments.

The network of children's establishments, too, was extended. Kindergartens with an enrollment of 11037 children were built in the previous year. The social care establishments and the places in them have risen by about 950.

NARODNA ARMIYA RECALLS BULGARIA'S PART IN BELGRADE BATTLE

AU181305 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 15 January carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by Petko Stamboliev entitled: "Bulgarians Who Have Struggled for the Freedom of Other Peoples; In the Ranks of the First Proletarian Division, the Battle for Belgrade." The article is devoted to the 35th anniversary of the fatherland war.

The author, who was a second lieutenant in an unidentified army during World War II, recalls that following the Palisad battle he wanted to establish a link with Viktor, the representative of the Bulgarian partisans, who was later identified as Gen Shteryu Atanasov, assistant commander of the First Bulgarian Army participating in the fatherland war.

Since he could not meet the Partisan representative Viktor, the battalion under his command joined the First Proletarian Division which was regrouping itself for the purpose of joining the general attack against Belgrade. During this preparatory period, he says, "The food was supplied by the local people in Yugoslavia while the weapons, ammunition and medicines were dropped by Soviet and British parachutes."

The First Proletarian Division then joined the First Proletarian Corps commanded by Yugoslav Peko Dapcevic which, together with the Red Army, attacked Belgrade. "No fewer than 70 Bulgarians participated in the attack on the Yugoslav capital," the author stresses. Following the fall of Belgrade on 20 October 1944, a Bulgarian delegation led by Dobri Terpeshev arrived in Belgrade and "a large meeting took place at which Tito and Terpeshev delivered speeches." In conclusion, the author recalls his return to Bulgaria, which followed shortly after these events.

POGLED WEEKLY REPORTS SFRY BAN ON DRAGOYCHEVA BOOK

AU217912 Sofia BTA in English 0804 GMT 21 Jan 80 AU

["Unprecedented Case"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, January 21 (BTA)--Under this headline today the POGLED weekly publishes the following announcement:

"In the 'State Gazette' of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of October 25, 1979 are published decisions of the Federal Secretariat of the Interior of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, signed by Mr. Drasko Jurisic, deputy federal secretary of the interior, whereby the importation and distribution in Yugoslavia of the third volume of Mrs Tsola Dragoycheva's memoirs 'The Victory' and the publication of the Bulgarian Academy of Science 'Macedonia--A Collection of Documents and Materials' are prohibited."

PREMIER TODOROV VISITS STARA ZAGORA OKRUG 18 JAN

Briefed on Plants

AU181224 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 18 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, accompanied by Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building, and Nikolay Todoriev, minister of power supply, is visiting Stara Zagora Okrug. Comrade Stanko Todorov, together with Vasil Nedev, first secretary of the Stara Zagora Okrug party committee, and other members of the party and economic okrug's leadership, visited the Red Banner plant, one of the largest plants of the combine for the production of machines and equipment for the catering and food industry and also the plant for the production of soft drinks. He later visited the Rodopa exhibition and the scientific-technical combine for the application of the automated machine industry.

At a meeting held with the leadership of these plants, Comrade Stanko Todorov was acquainted with the achievements of the workers collectives in fulfilling the plans in the first days of 1980. Comrade Stanko Todorov was also briefed on the work performed in connection with the adopted program of the okrug party committee and the Ministry of Machine Building for implementing progressive technologies and for further increasing labor productivity and production efficiency through modernization and automation of the technological processes.

He was also briefed on the solution of the problems of intellectualizing the new tasks as set by Comrade Todor Zhivkov at the 31 October 1979 national conference.

Talks With Managers

AU182110 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited Stara Zagora Okrug today. He was accompanied by Toncho Chakurov, minister of the machine building industry and by Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply, and party and economic leaders of the okrug.

During the talks held with the management of the large machine building and electronics enterprises which he visited, Comrade Stanko Todorov and the plant managers analyzed work accomplished to date in the light of implementing tasks based on introduction of progressive, new technological methods to increase labor productivity and the efficiency of production further by means of modernization. They also analyzed the reorganization of production on the basis of the demands voiced in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's report to the 31 October 1979 national conference.

In the afternoon Comrade Stanko Todorov inspected the building site of the Maritsa East Three plant which is being built with the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union. Certain problems connected with the development of this important center of our thermal power industry were discussed.

Surveys Maritsa East

AU181745 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 18 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Comrade Stanko Todorov, who is visiting the Stara Zagora Okrug, arrived this afternoon on one of the largest building sites of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, namely on the Maritsa East Three thermoelectric power station building project, which is being build with Soviet assistance.

Accompanied by Vasil Nedev, first secretary of the Stara Zagora Okrug Party Committee, by other leaders of the Okrug and by managers of the Maritsa East Three electric powerplant, Comrade Stanko Todorov was briefed on the achievements of the electric powerplant collective, which is the most up to date in our country.

At a meeting with leaders and managers of the Maritsa East electric powerplant, attended by Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply, Comrade Stanko Todorov was briefed on the further construction of this large center of our power supply sector.

CITIZENS COMPLAIN ABOUT HEATING, ELECTRICITY PROBLEMS

AU210933 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 18 January carries three letters from citizens expressing dissatisfaction with heating and electricity supply problems. The first letter, written by a Sofia citizen, complains about the lack of heating in a train's first class compartment.

The second, written by Katya Tomova, Sofia citizen, expresses dissatisfaction with the fact that "for 2 days the children at Sofia's Stara Planina school had to keep their outdoor winter clothes on in class and thus could not concentrate on their studies," and demands "strict responsibility from the guilty persons."

The third letter, written by Kharizan Kharizanov, chairman of Ticha Village Fatherland Front Committee, reports daily disturbances in the village's electricity. This letter also demands "responsibility from the appropriate officials."

CORRECTION TO ZHIVKOV FRIENDSHIP RALLY SPEECH

The following correction to the item entitled "Zhivkov Friendship Rally Speech," published in the 11 December Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page C 2, should be made:

Page C 3, first paragraph, line one should read: ...one of the closest fellow-workers and comrades in arms [edin ot nay-blizkite sotrudnitsi i soratnitsi] of Comrade Leonid...

CORRECTION TO CHERNENKO FRIENDSHIP RALLY SPEECH

The following correction to the item entitled "Chernenko Friendship Rally Speech," published in the 11 December Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page C 7, should be made and substituted for the corrections published in the 7 January Eastern European DAILY REPORT, page C 6:

Page C 8, fourth paragraph, line four should read: ...a great one. We must secure a worthy life for all the people, and do it now and not sometime in the future. Socialism is a...

Page C 9, second paragraph, last line should read: ...Bulgaria was signed. A coordinated plan of integrated measures and long-range plans on cooperation between the CEMA members is being implemented. All this will undoubtedly increase the effectiveness of our economic relations. In reality this means increasing the well-being of the working people and strengthening the economy of Bulgaria, the USSR and all fraternal solicialist countries. Comrades, allow me...

Same page, last paragraph, last line should read: ...and remarkable successes. This belief allowed us to approach many facts and phenomena from sharply critical positions, from a Leninist and demanding point of view. Our party is strong, the communists are invincible and our methods of social management are fruitful because we always inspire the people to new deeds with just words and an objective Marxist-Leninist analysis of reality. Criticism serves the goals of creation and speaks of the moral strength of the party and all the people. Comrade Brezhnev's speech...

Page C 10, paragraph seven, last line should read: ...of the agreement. However, the world situation continues to be complex. Inevitably, we now have to take into account the instability of the Western countries' political situations and the astounding discrepancy between their sweet words and their actual deeds. Less than 2...

Same page, last paragraph, line two should read: Before negotiating, they say NATO has to decide on deploying qualitatively new systems of American nuclear weapons in Western Europe. That undermines the...

COMMENT ON CARTER'S STATE OF UNION MESSAGE

LD231117 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Contrary to usual practice, the text of the traditional message on the State of the Union, which President James Carter is to present to the Congress this evening, has already been published in Washington.

The document contains the U.S. administration's foreign policy program for the current year--the year of presidential elections. The United States openly lays claim to world rule and proclaims a policy of confrontation and a rejection of what has been achieved in the detente process. The message contains a concept according to which the United States is to depend on its military power. The message calls for the American people to pay any price necessary to insure that the country plays a leading role in the world and to be prepared for sacrifices necessitated by the fulfillment of Carter's 5-year, militaristic program announced for the eighties.

It is also obvious from the message that the United States will continue to pursue the policy of military and economic blackmail of Iran. Carter justifies this by citing a growth in American interests in the Middle East and in the Persian Gulf. He maintains that the Persian Gulf has become for the United States an area of vital interest because it produces two-thirds of world exports in crude oil. Furthermore, Carter states in all seriousness that the threat to the Iranian revolution and people does not stem from American policy but from alleged actions by the USSR in the area.

Just as in Truman's time, the message contains threats that the USSR will be forced to pay dearly for its principled policy. James Carter boasts of arbitrary discriminatory steps aimed against the USSR in the course of which the United States violates its contractual obligations. He openly announces efforts to force his allies in the North Atlantic Pact to approve further action of various kinds.

James Carter's entire message on the State of the Union is permeated with the idea of an acceleration of the arms race. The American President is silent about such an important question as the relaxation of international tension. His entire foreign policy program is marked by pre-election expedients, the spirit of the cold war and an attempt to exacerbate the international situation.

CARTER FAILS TO KEEP PROMISES MADE TO AMERICAN PEOPLE

LD191024 Prague CTK in English 0930 GMT 19 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bratislava--James Carter does not pursue the road he pledged to take three years ago, the Slovak PRAVDA wrote today, referring to President Carter's three-year activity in the White House.

"He does not keep the promises made to the nation either in the home policy, or in the sphere of the foreign policy", the daily said.

President Carter seems to pay the debts elsewhere--to the circles which in the U.S. decide not only who will be President, but also how long he will stay in office. But this is a short-sighted policy, ignoring the real balance of forces in the world and the actual national interests of the U.S., the paper stressed.

U.S. PLAYS ROLE IN PRC'S REFUSAL TO NEGOTIATE WITH USSR

LD222038 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Representatives of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China were due to meet again in about 3 week's time, the second round of the talks on Soviet-Chinese normalization being scheduled to take place in Beijing. Although the first round of normalization talks in Moscow brought no tangible results, the very fact that talks had opened after long delays on the part of China was a positive factor some great significance for international relations as a whole. None of the two sides spoke negatively about these talks. At the end of the first round of talks the Soviet Union reiterated its preparedness to achieve acceptable results in the negotiations. But now a new loud "no" is being heard in Beijing, the second fundamental "no" as far as relations with the Soviet Union are concerned pronounced in the course of less than a year, a "no" which is likewise unfounded and just as noisy as the first one.

The beginnings of the present decision are to be sought already in the abrogation of the current agreement a year ago. Face to face with the international public Beijing couldn't reject the proffered hand. Negotiations were started with Beijing biding its time. Despite all this the Soviet Union endeavored, and we are convinced that it will continue to strive, for normalizing relations with China. Efforts to develop cooperation and goodneighborly relations with all the world's states have been the basic line of the Soviet state since the beginning of its existence. Beijing, however, has been waiting for an opportunity to break off negotiations. The Soviet Union's aid to Afghanistan in the past few weeks, which allegedly threatens China, was used by the Chinese as a pretext.

Also, the new Chinese partner, the United States, played a role. The American defense secretary, Harold Brown, recently negotiated details of Sino-American cooperation in the political, but mainly military, fields. The first results are before us: China is openly arming and training Afghan insurgents on Pakistani territory. Together with the breaking off of negotiations on normalizing relations with the Soviet Union, Beijing has joined the anti-Soviet campaign unleashed by President Carter. It is a decision which will temporarily block the normalization of relations with the Soviet Union.

It's not a question of what happened in Afghanistan or that the Soviet aid to the Afghan people would threaten China. What really happened was that China's and the United States' hegemonist aims in that part of the world had failed. They failed to accomplish their first joint action aiming to halt progressive changes following the April revolution in Afghanistan and so now they are jointly trying to discredit the Soviet Union. China's decision to unilaterally stop negotiations on the normalization of relations with the Soviet Union is clearly a hostile act on the part of the Beijing Maoists, a continuation of their anti-Soviet and antipeace policy over the past two decades.

STROUGAL RECEIVES SWEDISH, AUSTRIAN AMBASSADORS

LD221604 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague today the ambassador of the Kingdom of Sweden to Czechoslovakia, Per Bengt Magnus Rosio, on the occasion of the start of his mission. He also received the ambassador of the Republic of Austria to Czechoslovakia, Dr Heinz Weinberger.

HOFFMANN MEETS WITH ZIMBABWE UNIONS DELEGATION

LD181114 Prague CTK in English 1916 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Prague--Member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council Karel Hoffmann held here on Thursday friendly talks with a delegation of the Zimbabwe-African Congress of Unions (ZACU), led by its secretary, Aaron Ndlovu. They discussed topical questions of mutual cooperation and evaluated the significance of the international solidarity for a natural development of the national liberation movement and the importance of the firm unity for the success of all progressive forces in the world.

Delegation Concludes Visit

LD181803 Prague CTK in English 1527 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Prague--A delegation of the Zimbabwe African Congress of Unions (ZACU), led by its secretary, Aaron Ndlovu, left here on Friday after a visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Central Trade Union Council.

During their stay, the members of the delegation were received by member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and Chairman of the Central Trade Union Council Karel Hoffmann and held talks with a delegation of the Central Trade Union Council, headed by Council Secretary Viliam Kozik. They also met with representatives of the Czechoslovak Committee for Solidarity with the Nations of Africa and Asia and had talks with officials of the Secretariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions in Prague.

Representatives of the Central Trade Union Council have expressed full support and solidarity of Czechoslovak trade unionists for the just struggle of Zimbabwe working people against imperialism, neocolonialism and apartheid, and informed the ZACU delegation of main current tasks of the revolutionary trade union movement in the building of an advanced socialist society. The talks have confirmed the harmony of the two countries' trade unions in fundamental international issues and bilateral interest in further promotion of cooperation.

REPORTAGE ON ALGERIAN LABOR MINISTER, DELEGATION'S VISIT

Meeting With Hoffmann

LD182233 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, received in Prague today a delegation of the Algerian Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training headed by Minister Mouloud Oumeziane. During their cordial talk they examined questions of mutual interest and of the further strengthening and deepening of the mutually beneficial cooperation between the Algerian and Czechoslovak peoples.

Stancel Meets with Minister

LD190033 Prague CTK in English 1920 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Minister of Labour and Social Affairs Michal Stancel and Algerian Minister of Labour and Vocational Training Mouloud Oumeziane signed here on Friday a document, which will form a basis for further cooperation in the spirit of the agreement signed between the two ministries in Algiers 1975.

During the talks, members of the two delegation informed one another of the activity of their ministries and their current tasks. Minister Oumeziane has got acquainted with the system of planning, organization structure, forms and content of professional training in Czechoslovakia. The possibilities of Algerian workers' special training in Czechoslovak organizations as well as of professional training of Algerian specialists in Czechoslovakia have been discussed.

CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS BOLIVIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

LD162156 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a telegram of greetings to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bolivia on the 30th anniversary of its foundation. The telegram states that despite difficult conditions, the Communist Party of Bolivia has always led the struggle of the working masses against the rule of North American imperialism, for national sovereignty, democracy and better living conditions for the Bolivian people.

The CPCZ Central Committee also appreciates the active contribution of the Communist Party of Bolivia to the strengthening of unity of the international communist and workers' movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

PARIS PAPER REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS INVOLVING DISSIDENTS

LD211013 Paris LE MATIN in French 15 Jan 80 p 10 LD

[Text] Four members of the Committee for the Defense of Unjustly Persecuted People [VONS], who were recently found guilty in Prague, have now been sent to penal institutions situated in the southern region of the country. One of them--engineer Petr Uhl--has been confined to the Mirov fortress prison in Moravia which is known for its harsh discipline and is reserved for "dangerous recidivists." At the same time, the Czech authorities have decided to release journalist Jiri Lederer, a signatory of Charter 77, who has just completed a 3-year strict regime jail sentence. Some other dissidents have also been recently released: two Catholic priests and three lay members of the Catholic Church arrested in September 1979. They are however still being prosecuted for distributing clandestine religious literature.

CADRE CHANGES MAY BE NECESSARY IN DOMESTIC MINISTRIES

AU211310 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "With Prudence and Determination"]

[Excerpts] The report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium submitted at the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session is--despite its understandably general nature--nevertheless concrete and specific enough for almost everyone to be able to see himself in it. It justly evaluated the work of sectors, economic production units, enterprises and plants but equally just and objective was the criticism addressed to ministers, general directors and managerial workers from top to bottom.

There are plenty of problems that must be solved responsibly as well as urgently. They are connected with the more difficult external and internal economic conditions under which we implement our plans and the solution of which is of fundamental importance to further development of the economy. Many of them are neither unknown or new, yet some comrades still have not succeeded in coming to terms with their ugency; it can even be said that they have not taken note of them to any great extent. But how long is it possible to walk around them on tiptoe or blindfolded and to think that it is--of all things--precisely us, our sector, enterprise and workplace which they do not affect? One of the pivotal tasks is, for instance, to respond appropriately to the fuel-power balance situation, which is one of the limiting factors concerning the development of the national economy. We all acknowledge that in theory, but what does it look like in practice? In its report the Central Committee had to state that a number of tasks in the state plan concerning rationalization in consumption of fuels and energy are not being fulfilled consistently. The plan also does not satisfactorily reflect some important, already approved rationalization actions for this year. What is the response of the CSSR Ministry of General Engineering, of the ministries of industry of the Czech and the Slovak Socialist Republics and of other ministries? Can one become reconciled to such or similar dilatoriness? The CPCZ Central Committee clearly says no.

Let us take another example--shortages on the domestic market. Deplorably, even at the Central Committee sessions one must talk about such disorders in supplies as the shortage of toothpaste, vinegar or other--for instance industrial--merchandise. Have the comrades in charge grasped that a well-functioning domestic market is at the same time a political factor that helps determine citizens' satisfaction? Yes, the Central Committee must voice its opinion on such frequently paltry questions because he who should have done it previously, who should have rectified the matter by virtue of his office, simply did not do it. May the ministries and production enterprises understand this as criticism levelled at them and draw the appropriate conclusions.

What matters now are not individual concrete examples but that we should realize that everyone in his own sector is responsible for something and that if he is not fulfilling his obligations he cannot expect anyone else--usually at a higher level--to endlessly work and decide instead of him, and tolerate at the same time his lack of responsibility or even his incapability. Even here the course taken and the sanctions must not only be prudent but also determined and uncompromising.

None of the problems--whether caused by objective or subjective factors--is such that it cannot be solved. The question instead is--who is able to solve them: Certainly not individuals who lag behind the requirements of the times, who lack creative capacity, who are afraid to take healthy risks, who are not capable of coming up with new approaches. Fortunately, those people represent a minority in our entire managerial sphere. Most employees at responsible posts are improving the standard of management and are insuring with greater responsibility the steadily growing and more exacting tasks.

The CPCZ Central Committee has made it sufficiently clear that it will not be satisfied with mediocre and below-average work, that it will not accept excuses and slanders, that it will evaluate everyone according to the actual results of his work and give preference to those whose work is outstanding. It is also the responsibility of the lower party organs to approach the evaluation of cadres and their deployment with the same consistency and exactingness and not to hesitate--wherever necessary--to carry out cadres changes. [paragraph continues]

Because the tasks are truly demanding and great and--whether we want it or not--they can only be fulfilled by people who are politically firm and professionally able, by people who have reached the level of our times. We have many such people who are capable of guiding responsibly--and with the due qualifications--the work collectives to good results, to the solution of problems and to eliminating shortcomings.

ENGINEERING PRODUCTS CITED FOR POOR QUALITY, LOW SALABILITY

AU181146 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Exports and Imports"]

[Excerpts] This year the Czechoslovak exports to the socialist countries are to increase--in comparable prices--by 7 percent, and imports by 6.8 percent, while engineering exports are to rise by 11 percent. Vis-a-vis the socialist countries, this year's plan charges us with the task of achieving the maximum possible growth of Czechoslovak exports. At the same time the party has issued the instruction that the ministries of enginerring--in cooperation with the Federal Ministry of Foreign Trade--insure the prescribed export tasks more energetically and more consistently.

The planned imports from nonsocialist countries should increase by approximately 6 percent. Here applies the already well-known principle that potential requests for inevitable increases of foreign currency allocations for imports will be considered only in the context of their having an increased export effect. All spheres of economy and all levels of management are urged to implement an active policy of conservation which must substantially speed up the process for getting the highest value from imported materials and their substitution from domestic sources.

The basis for export success is a qualitative and technically advanced product, and the good work of the foreign trade personnel can increase export successes still more. It is of no help at all when foreign trade organizations continue to claim that this or that product is unsalable, that there is an economic downturn, that the product lacks quality and similar things. Equally of no help are the production organizations' onesided hints at an inadequate standard of the foreign trade enterprises' sales efforts--this being a maneuver to distract attention from the insufficient adaptability of producers to the needs of foreign markets.

It is a well-known fact that top products with high technical-economic parameters, perfect service and a smooth supply of spare parts command substantially better prices on foreign markets and that products that lack these qualities command, naturally, lower prices. The demand for product quality and other features which determine its highest value are in the present conditions of foreign trade not some sort of unique aspect of trade with the capitalist states. That demand has been asserting itself ever more significantly also in trade with the socialist countries. The prejudice of some manufacturers of export products, and their view that "for the socialist market a lesser quality than for the capitalist market is good enough" are unfounded and an enterprise practicing them will dearly pay for them economically and thus also harm our national economy; it will impair the socialist trade partners' trust in our products and thus could also cause the loss of a reliable customer in one of the CEMA countries. As an argument we can use the fact that in the same way our country demands quality deliveries from the capitalist as well as the socialist partners, the same applies--and rightly so--to the demands of our foreign trading partners on us. To our products, which have been selling well on foreign markets to date and which--when compared with the competition--have been achieving good prices, belong, for example, certain types of polygraphic machines, machine tools, small-diameter knitting machines, hunting and sports weapons, some optical products, lead-content glassware and so forth. [paragraph continues]

However, results of long research show that the number of our products which have been selling well is decreasing, and that the number of those products which are achieving--when compared with the competition--lower prices is increasing. The products which used to command good prices were textile machinery, some types of machine tools and, in their time, means of transportation, tractors and consumer goods. As regards the engineering products, one of the decisive causes of their worsening salability is the gradual obsolescence of their technical standards, their nonachievement of the desired standard of utility value, their fluctuating quality, operational reliability and so forth. The products on foreign markets that bring small profits are, for example, our passenger cars, some trucks and tractors. Their obsolete technical standards play the decisive role in that. For example, the possibility of achieving better prices for our exported tractors is influenced, next to their lower technical standard, by shortcomings as regards quality--which is often easily rectified--and by significant shortages of spare parts and inadequate service. The difference in price for exported standard-type tractors without drivers' cabins can be as much as 30 percent. On the other hand, a sector where we have been achieving technical standards comparable with those of the competition are bearings. Here, however, the good results are being marred by the incomplete assortment of products offered.

ECONOMY SLOWLY DEVELOPING DESPITE DIFFICULTIES

AU151241 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "In a Selfless and Conscientious Manner"]

[Text] A sober appraisal of the socioeconomic development over the last 4 years shows that, despite the constantly worsening conditions (the constantly rising prices of raw materials, fuels, power and food on the world markets), our economy continues to develop and our country's economic potential continues to grow.

It must be unambiguously and positively appreciated that we are carrying out certain structural changes in economy according to plan--particularly in engineering and the chemical industry. The most important and also most demanding operation in this respect is successfully underway--the change of structure of the fuel-power base, where we are more consistently orienting ourselves toward utilizing domestic solid fuels and developing the nuclear power industry. Another undoubtedly posotive aspect is also the fact that, despite the complicated conditions, we are insuring the 15th CPCZ Congress line in the sphere of the population's material and cultural standards. The citizens' overall monetary incomes have increased, the overall level of social consumption is rising, education and health care are developing, the number of places in creches and kindergartens is increasing and housing construction continues.

Alongside these favorable results and trends our economic development is accompanied by many problems and shortcomings.

Above all, the general economic development, and particularly the creation of material resources, is lower than envisaged by the 5-year plan. The social product, as well as the national revenue, are growing far slower than intended by the plan. The basic reason for these lower figures lies in the inadequate standards of the total effectiveness of the reproduction process. The consumption of basic raw materials, fuels and power, as well as the investment costs per production unit are still far higher in this country than in other developed countries. The utilization of basic means is not increasing, it is dropping. The innovation cycle continues to be unsatisfactory, the improvement of the technical-economic standards of products and production technologies is slow and the road from research to production is disproportionately long.

This development emphasizes to a yet greater degree our shortcomings in overall output, effectiveness, the slow implementation of the results of scientific-technical development and generally in the ability of our economy to adjust itself to more demanding conditions.

We have intentionally repeated these thoughts from the report submitted by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium at the 14th Central Committee session. They are soberly truthful, encouraging and also mobilizing. They evaluate successes, while not hiding the shortcomings. They can also be summarized as follows: We are not fully succeeding in fulfilling the congress decisions, and the national economic development rates are slowing down. But the very fact that our economy is not only not stagnating, but even achieving increments, this fact represents a considerable success in today's world. We are not achieving the planned rates in the improvement of living standards, but every citizen should ask himself, with hand on heart: When did I have it so good, when have our people had better lives? And he should also answer this question.

These facts confirm that our development must not be evaluated in a one-sided, that means simplified or distorted, manner. We are achieving many positive results, and we are worried by several problems and shortcomings. But this is both normal and logical. New horizons and demanding aims have never been achieved in life either easily or automatically, and this is doubly true for building socialism as a revolutionary social system, and yet more urgently true for building developed socialism.

Everyone who creates the illusion that it is possible to build socialism easily, without an increasingly demanding attitude toward one's own work, without intensifying responsibility and overcoming problems and difficulties, is living in an unrealistic illusion and deceiving both himself and others. Such a person is creating for himself subjectivist notions and opinions about the possibilities of socialism, and the range of criteria and values with which he assesses the development and results of socialism is both flattened and contradictory within itself.

Not even in socialism are pious hopes, private ideas and an unjustified demanding attitude decisive. An unappeasable but supremely businesslike and harshly sober principle is valid here: The materialization of our intentions as to the improvement of living standards is decided on in production, in the creation of material resources. That is why we say: We will live according to how we will work.

He who refuses to recognize this reality, he who underrates it and refuses to see and realize it, is distorting and adjusting the facts and the reality according to his own criteria, criteria that are false and deceptively commercial. As soon as obstacles and complications emerge, such a person becomes afraid of his own shadow, frequently succumbs to panic and sounds the retreat exactly at the time one should go over to the attack; sometimes he even loses faith in the possibilities of our socialist society and is capable of casting doubt on the values and merits of socialism.

We are realistically thinking people. That is why we know very well that there is no life without problems and difficulties. It is impossible not to see them, or to evade them, to camouflage and not solve them. It is not a feature of communists to close their eyes, to retreat before them, to evade the struggle for overcoming them. That is why every party member must be a model of conscious discipline and selflessness, why we must serve as an example in mastering the present knowledge of science and management, in actively and creatively solving the tasks and in being implacable toward all malpractices. Communists must be the first both in their demanding attitude in insuring the planned tasks and the solution of problems in their places of work, as well as in their uncompromising attitudes toward mistakes, irresponsibility and slovenly work. [paragraph continues]

Comrade Husak's words at the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session have remained highly topical: "The principleminded attitude of every party member, and particularly of every executive, is primarily manifested in the way he fulfills the tasks entrusted to him in his everyday activity, and in the way he fights for the party's policy and is capable of materializing and also explaining its aims."

In other words: We must be capable of permanently winning over all working people for the plans and the demanding tasks of 1980 so that everybody works in the awareness that the insurance of our living standards and the satisfaction of material and spiritual needs depend on the results of his activity, too.

When studying our difficulties one rightly speaks of both objective and subjective causes. They are not isolated from each other, they are interdependent and they influence each other. To ignore the objective causes or not to explain them could lead to situations when we would be unable to grasp the entire complexity of the existing problems and the inevitability of even unpopular measures; nor would we grasp the fact that certain tasks cannot be solved overnight, not even in the course of a single 5-year plan. At the same time, it is our duty to get to know the objective causes as profoundly as possible, so as to become capable of warding off their consequences all the more effectively and decisively.

The subjective causes of present complications and shortcomings are a special chapter. We know them, but so far we have been incapable of uncomprisingly coming to grips with them.

They were again recalled at the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session, where it was said: "...The ministries, economic production units and enterprises as a whole have failed in fully assessing the gravity of the situation and they are not sufficiently warding it off by utilizing raw materials, fuels and energy in the best possible way, by achieving savings per production unit, and--particularly--by investing resources more effectively and by pushing through the necessary structural changes more consistently." And further on: "...The main condition, and simultaneously also a great reserve in the solution of existing problems and difficulties, is the substantial enhancement of management work on all levels and the perfection of the system of planned management. The weaknesses in this respect have become too obvious today for us to be able to postpone the desirable solutions."

The situation is sounding the alarm signal, and also warning us that we cannot continue merely to repeat and stress the inevitability of improving management, planning and organizational work, enhancing the effectiveness of production and the quality of all work, and developing scientific-technical progress; or getting indignant every year about the economic production units and enterprises submitting insufficiently demanding plans, with lower growths of production and labor productivity, but higher demands on manpower, investments and imports.

We cannot get far with slogans; Lenin already pointed this out. Only one thing is necessary: to state concretely, on all management levels, what is the main thing today, and what is a side issue; how we intend to, and have to, solve matters; and who is responsible for what.

If we continue to get drunk on strong words alone, words which leave only headaches behind them, we will evoke only unjustified feelings of self-gratification among some people--and, what is far more serious, we will encourage callousness and indifference among the others, and weaken the belief that we both know to solve the shortcomings, and also want to do this.

We would have far fewer difficulties were everybody to work in a selfless and conscientious way. These are our greatest reserves.

LACK OF WORKER RESPONSIBILITY HURTS ECONOMY

AU220840 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Specifically and Naming Names"]

[Text] We have received quite a response to the editorial we published last Friday [11 January]. Comrades took objection especially to its conclusion, in which we wrote: "We would have far fewer difficulties were everybody to work selflessly and conscientiously." Not that they would not agree with the idea, but, as one of them wrote: "...I cannot be satisfied with such a generalization. We have already gotten used to strong words whose general nature only reveals the weakness of those who are supposed to create realistic conditions which should be transformed into action. More than one of us has thick skin. For those it is in one ear and out the other. An appeal like: 'When we mobilize all energy, resources and everybody, we will successfully cope with the difficulties,' cannot disturb their hibernation, shake them out of their lethargy or indifference. We have heard more than enough of such appeals and, on the whole, they lead nowhere."

It is impossible not to agree with such a view. Practice simply proves and persuades us that that is the case. There are plenty of examples. Let us take a representative one: A judicious person cannot deny that we know very well what to do for our national economy to develop proportionately and dynamically. We have, to resolve all the key issues and problems that exist in overwhelming numbers, wise and foresighted resolutions, collections of documents, measures and regulations, and yet--so far--we feel like weeping over the manner in which many of the problems and issues are being solved in practice.

True, crying over spilled milk has never solved anything and never will, it would be a manifestation of weakness or impotence. But are we really impotent and weak, are we unable to fulfill our resolutions and decisions?

No, we are not! We are neither helpless nor impotent. But we are indifferent and softhearted, we are liberal and opportunistic, we love to fraternize with an indulgent smile--even when a thunderstorm would be appropriate, not just lighting for effect, but a roaring thunder, and when necessary--thunder that strikes...

We have gotten used to a sort of false thesis or notion that everyone is responsible for everything. From there it is only a small step to believing that none of us is responsible for anything. Is it like that; can it remain so? In a modern, highly organized society--never. Should there--let us say--be no bread or milk in the shop today, for that neither the party nor the government are or will be responsible. Neither is a teacher responsible for improperly baked bread nor a baker for order in school.

Every responsibility is specific, and specific people are responsible for a specific sector. Each problem or shortcoming orginates or is aggravated in specific conditions and specific situation, and only a specific individual or collective can resolve it in a businesslike manner.

If we were to adopt and practically, creatively profess and apply that simple philosophy, we would have fewer worries and troubles. Do not believe that behind one or another specific error or shortcoming there is no specific culprit: There is always one--he is only trying to create a smokescreen.

Let us not tolerate anonymity and empty chatter!

Let us ponder one untenable fact, at which the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session pointed a finger: The gross infringement of socialist principles of remuneration according to the quality and quantity of work done. What is involved in essence is a sort of modern parasitism, when many employees receive wages without delivering responsible work. Such antisocialist egalitarianism, which when remunerated often erases the difference in performance and quality of work, not only persists but even deepens.

We would be naive to presume that a slovenly or frequently absent worker, with a pay envelope in his hand, will atone and humbly come to the cashier saying: Comrade, I do not deserve such remuneration and therefore I am voluntarily returning a part of it. Such an improbable situation is difficult to imagine, but we could witness a situation to the contrary: An absentee and a slovenly employee curses about not earning enough although he is getting more or less the same remuneration as his honest and conscientious fellow worker.

The present system of remuneration that does not differentiate, or only inadequately differentiates, between a hard worker and a person with two left hands, is unjustified. The appropriate quarters, which have the authority and which are responsible for it, must resolve this. Again, the matter must be resolved specifically and by naming names in specific quarters and by specific people.

After all, a slovenly employee cannot have the same rights and advantages as does a conscientious employee. A demanding executive cannot be assessed the same as an irresponsible and no-good executive.

Specificity and the naming of names in our life must be elevated to the pedestal which rightly belongs to them. When that happens we will also be able to overcome more quickly the strange psychology existing among us: It has several forms and features.

For example, if we do not solve problems on a long-term basis, when we underestimate them, circumvent them and procrastinate, we create an atmosphere in which justified and unjustified anxieties emerge, anxieties which can give an individual a feeling of personal helplessness. Let us not pretend that the tendencies to dilatoriness, carelessness and self-complacency cannot have an erosive effect; dripping water even wears away stone.

Another of its forms is the fact that the better off people are, the more careless they become, the less they worry where to get this or that. They are not only more careless, but many people are also much more ruthless and at the same time more apt to swallow "guaranteed" information about, let us say, an adjustment of prices, about planned currency reform and other "sensational" reports carried by word of mouth. It is almost unworthy of men living in socialism the way they behave in such a situation, how some individuals demonstrate their petty bourgeois and low natures.

It is probably the case that those and similar rumors find fertile soil above all in the ranks of those whose faith in our potential and resources is shaky.

That instability is created by the feeling and awareness that they themselves have not been giving society the quantity and quality of work of which they are capable, but for which--without a blush--they accept a larger slice of bread than they deserve. Those individuals are perfectly aware of their rights, but very often fulfill their duties in a slovenly manner. No less repulsive are those who--not always honestly--hoard property and fear for it.

The demands of many of us exceed our potentials and the ability to satisfy them. But are our demands always reasonable and justified? Although we lack nothing we still strive for pie in the sky. The consumerist attitude toward socialism does no honor to those who promote and profess it.

That is on one side; on the other side, the manifestation of the aforementioned strange psychology is that we have gotten used to, and even profess, some sort of cult of gray mediocrity (not as consumers but as producers). It restrains us like an iron mask out of which we are ineffectively trying to cut through with the blade of increased demandingness. Mediocrity is rampant--whether we realize it or not--in people and among people; it is also becoming the seal of quality to many results of their work. To say it in a simplified form: Material and ethical stimuli have little effect--greater is the effect of envy, malice and slander. Thus, more than one person prefers not to stick his neck out in order not to become a target. Mediocrity predominates even in products whose overwhelming majority was rated as 2d quality. For that reason also we put such stress on the improvement of quality.

Demanding tasks are difficult to master with people who are indolent, complacent, who are opportunistic and who avoid conflicts and unpopular measures. Misplaced thoughtfulness, friendliness toward incompetent people or people with a petty bourgeois bent, or of unstable character does not pay. Equally, resolving matters is made difficult when such people cloak themselves with anonymity which makes them--at least on the outside--invisible, although everyone of them has his face, his curriculum vitae and personal file, whose sponsor is he himself.

So, what do we want? Specificity and the naming of names; regarding words of praise but also criticism. After all, socialism is being built by me, you and him. Everybody has first name and family name, and the results which have been achieved by me and you are also not unknown. They can be measured, weighted and sensitively evaluated. They are the criterion of our everyday, specific activity.

PARTY MEMBERS TO ADOPT NEW, ETHICAL CRITERIA

AU220800 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "The Little Red Book of Your Pluses"]

[Excerpt] The new party card plainly obliges every communist to adopt the ethical criteria of the new, socialist thinking and working man as his own. It is a demanding order: not to be indifferent toward sources of disorder and abuse, sources speculating at the expense of society and toward those who violate discipline, and, if a party member is involved, to stand up against such phenomena with double energy. People incapable of ridding themselves of such negative features as duplicity, lack of principles, indolence and greed have no place in the party. The touchstone of the communist's moral profile, of his steadfastness regarding ethical principles, is his attitude to criticism and self-criticism. Why deny it--those who raise their voice against the sources of abuse often take on a tough struggle. The willfulness of individuals not infrequently finds powerful patrons. But there always comes to the fore the preponderance of honest forces within the party as well as in civic life. One has only to lean on them and openly, vigorously stand up to deplorable phenomena in the attitudes and deeds of individuals.

COVERAGE OF CARTER'S STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE

U.S. Global Arms Buildup

LD222105 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0720 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Washington (ADN Correspondent)--U.S. President Carter in Washington on Monday announced the continuation of America's intensified arming. In a written message to Congress on the State of the Union--he will address a joint session of both Houses of Congress on Wednesday evening on the State of the Union--he said: "The defense program I propose will call for some sacrifice." He said that the arms budget in the fiscal year beginning in the autumn will rise by $20 billion to over $158 billion. He listed as the salient points in the U.S. global arms buildup:

The strengthening and modernization of NATO forces including the NATO decision to deploy in Western Europe Pershing II and nuclear cruise missiles with an extended range;

The establishment--already begun--of a rapid deployment force ready for operation "in any area of strategic importance" to the United States and wherever U.S. vital interests are threatened. President Carter expressly mentioned the Persian Gulf and the southwest Asian region;

The production of the cruise missile, modernization of the strategic submarine fleet, production of the mobile MX intercontinental missiles, an increase in the number of regional maneuvers with U.S. forces and the headquarters, already built, of a special unit for the Caribbean; and

The attempt to secure access to military facilities and bases in south Asia. By south Asia, the U.S. government means India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal.

The President confirmed the "concurrence on many important issues" of U.S. and Chinese views, including those on the situation in Afghanistan. He announced "substantially" greater budget funds for U.S. intelligence services. Existing laws are to be amended to permit "more effective operations facilities" for the intelligence services.

The President maintained his decision to defer the ratification of SALT II. At the same time he said that SALT II is in the interests of both the United States and the Soviet Union.

Return to Aggressive Policies

DW221346 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1112 GMT 22 Jan 80 DW

[Horst Kaeubler commentary]

[Text] The U.S. President's 75-page State of the Union Message was submitted to Congress last night. In the message Carter sets alarming tones for future U.S. foreign policy. An initial insight is given by Horst Kaeubler from Washington:

When looking at Carter's message to Congress, dear listeners, it becomes obvious that those forces that have always been at war with a realistic approach to the world political processes of our time are bringing increasing influence to bear on U.S. foreign policy.

In his message to Congress the U.S. President demands that the United States return to the aggressive global strategy practiced by his predecessors in the White House during the past 3 decades. Its central point is the reactivation of the arms race. President Carter calls upon Congress to not only approve increasing arms expenditures from $138 billion to $158 billion next year, but also to agree to a 20 percent increase in U.S. military expenditures for the next 5 years.

Carter's message advocates an American foreign policy which is to be based on unprecedented military strength. One armament program after the other is submitted to Congress for approval, providing for a stepped up installation of mobile intercontinental [words indistinct] in the Nevada desert, the enlargement of the Trident submarine fleet equipped with Poseidon missiles, nuclear armament of the West European NATO partners, the setting up of a military strike force to secure Mideast oil wells or the (?installation) of military bases in the Persian Gulf area.

Three years ago the President won the election because he promised to bid farewell to the role of a world gendarme which had plunged the United States into adventures having grave consequences. Three years later the American head of state offers a foreign policy strategy which apparently is to match that of his predecessors, with the arms race serving as a substitute for the SALT II treaty which the U.S. Senate refuses to ratify, though actually in Washington also people had come to realize that there was no reasonable alternative to detente.

It is dubious and dangerous tones that are set by the message. The cold war faction is already applauding, and armament shares never climbed so high on the New York Stock Exchange since the end of the cold war. But also over here in the United States there are quite a few people who raise their voices warningly. McGeorge Bundy, the former security adviser in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, knows about the disastrous effects the mechanism of the arms race had on U.S. foreign policy. He warns the White House that our time is not suited for a repetition of mistakes. In realization of the dangers our world is faced with one should take into account in Washington that disarmament must remain the requirements of our times.

Negative Effect on U.S.

LD222324 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Horst Kaeubler commentary]

[Text] Two days before the U.S. President will address Congress on U.S. foreign policy, he presented to the Senate and the House of Representatives a message which provides insights into the administration's policy. Our correspondent Horst Kaeubler comments from the U.S. capital;

There are occasional moments which afford a glimpse of life in the White House. At a meeting with representatives of religious broadcasting networks, the U.S. President let it be known that he and his wife Rosalynn read the Bible every night, not as a mystical guide for simplistic answers but as a source of insights and inspiration. It might be assumed that such insights and inspiration would help to prevent U.S. foreign policy from sliding into a fresh cold war period. Yet, what the U.S. President recommends in his message to Congress as an orientation for the future, makes this seem doubtful. We hear that the United States needs a new global strategy, are told that U.S. foreign policy must be based on an unprecedented degree of military strength, and understand that Congress will be presented with one armaments program after another for approval. All this came about because a contingent of Soviet troops is in Afghanistan, although the circumstances in which this occurred are never stated.

But those who now suddenly wish to reinterpret the world do not want to be reminded that ever since the disastrous U.S. defeat in Vietnam they have left no stone unturned in attempting to achieve a reassessment of U.S. foreign policy. Nobody has forgotten what this means in practice: The Vladivostok agreement has been sabotaged; a new strategic bomber, the B 1, will be produced; efforts have been made to press ahead with the decision to produce the neutron bomb, the cruise missle and the MX missile; West Europe's arming with missiles was rushed through; and it has been demanded that the CIA should once again be given a free hand abroad.

The rediscovery of the old role of world gendarme by means of a new U.S. global strategy did not occur overnight. In fact, the antidetente faction which refused to ratify SALT II because it wanted to blackmail this Carter administration into granting the biggest arms budget in U.S. postwar history, systematically prepared the return to the policy of strength for years. As the election rallies in Iowa made clear, some presidential candidates are not satisfied with the U.S. President's new foreign policy. Reagan, Connally and Bush all want more: Further appropriations for the B 1 bomber, the neutron bomb, and mobile equipment for the rapid deployment force to secure U.S. oil supplies.

President Carter's predecessors never worried about the price demanded by the militarization of U.S. foreign policy. It has always been so high that as a consequence of overestimating its power the United States to this day has been unable to rid itself of the chronic ills of rampant inflation, unemployment, budget deficits, erosion of the dollar and dependence on raw material supplies. Nor is President Carter able to offer alternatives. The acceleration of the arms race deprives the economy of any resources to combat inflation, unemployment and social insecurity. To pay the high price demanded by the doctrine of global strategy the U. S. President even calls on his fellow countrymen to be prepared for fresh sacrifices. Prominent U.S. politicians like George Bundy, longtime security adviser of presidents Kennedy and Johnson, are aware of the disastrous effect which the mechanism of the arms race has had on U.S. foreign policy, and have warned the Carter administration against grave miscalculations. But it seems that on Wednesday, the U.S. President in his address to Congress will seek to justify the foreign policy set out in his message.

USSR TRADE MINISTER PATOLICHEV CONTINUES VISIT

Meeting with Honecker

LD221352 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1107 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council today received Nikolay Patolichev, CPSU Central Committee member and Soviet foreign trade minister for a friendly exchange of views.

During the discussion, the topics of further deepening economic cooperation and developing foreign trade between the two countries were raised. These centered on tasks and problems arising from the strengthening of socialist economic integration, especially from the specialization and cooperation program which ends in 1990. It was stressed that the process of specialization and cooperation was increasingly influencing the structure and effectiveness of trade.

Erich Honecker and Nikolay Patolichev stressed the great importance of this program for the development of direct cooperation between enterprises and the promotion of friendly relations between GDR and Soviet workers.

The two politicians praised the work performed in the two countries in fulfillment of the economic tasks and in implementing mutual obligations resulting from the 1976-80 trade agreement and from other international agreements.

Ar important contribution was thus being made toward implementing the decisions of the 9th SED Congress and the 25th CPSU Congress.

Later in the discussion, questions of economic relations for 1981-85 were dealt with. The two sides concurred in stressing the need, in accordance with CEMA decisions and as a result of the coordination of economic plans between the two countries. To shortly conclude a long-term trade agreement for this period, thus making preparations for the transition to the next 5-year plan.

Present at the meeting were Werner Jarowinsky, Politburo candidate member and SED Central Committee secretary; Horst Soelle, GDR foreign trade minister; and Petr Abrasimov, Soviet ambassador to the GDR.

The discussion took place in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere.

Trade Protocol Signed

LD222134 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1725 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Trade between the GDR and the Soviet Union in 1980 will be worth R9 billion. This figure is established down in the annual protocol on bilateral trade signed today in Berlin by the foreign trade ministers of the two countries, Horst Soelle and Nikolay Patolichev. After the signing, the two men said that the result of their negotiations relfected the close alliance between their two countries in strengthening socialism and consolidating peace.

In 1980 the GDR will import mainly machinery, equipment, means of transportation, raw materials and fuel from the USSR. Raw materials will be imported on a large scale; for example, 19 million tons of oil, 6.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas, 1.7 million cubic meters of sawn timber, 85,000 tons of cotton, as well as rolled steel, pig iron, manganese ore, nonferrous metals, coke, pulping timber, asbestos and cellulose. The USSR will increasingly provide raw materials on the basis of agreements on cooperation in setting up production and processing capacities in the USSR.

The GDR will also import significant amounts of engineering and electrical engineering-electronic products from the USSR, including 2,700 cutting machine tools, 370 excavaters and cranes, 3,560 tractors, 2,000 trucks, microelectronic products worth some R43 million consumer goods such as 200,000 radios, televisions and record players, 30,000 Lada cars, sports articles and fancy goods.

The bulk of GDR exports consists of chemical installations, machine tools, rolling mill equipment, cranes, ships, rail vehicles, farm machinery, machinery and equipment for the light and food industry, electrical engineering and electronic products and scientific instruments. The GDR will deliver among other things, 3,500 machine tools and 4,200 textile machines, 41 deep sea and inland waterway ships, including 22 "Atlantik" super-trawlers, booking and invoicing machines, electronic computer equipment worth R100 million and 20,000 farm machines. It will also export light industry, photochemical and chemical products, medicines and other goods.

The ministers discussed the expansion of trade in the 1981-85 period and industrial specialization and cooperation in the interests of a high level of economic efficiency.

After signing the protocol Minister Soelle said: "Today's agreement provides essential conditions for the continued stable development of the GDR economy in the coming 5-year plan period in which still greater and more exacting tasks have to be solved." The reciprocal trade agreed upon was "an important contribution to strengthening the economic power of our countries, the consolidation of the community of socialist states and the realization of socialist economic integration. This result is evidence of the powerful creative potential of our peoples, of the indestructible friendship uniting our countries and of our determination to achieve the objectives we have set ourselves."

Minister Patolichev said that the annual protocol concluded the implementation of the 1976-80 long-term agreement; the proposed trade of R9 billion would secure its fulfillment. The protocol was a contribution to the implementation of the bilateral long-term program of specialization and cooperation until 1990 which served the successful fulfillment of their economic plans.

COURT SENTENCES FRG CITIZEN FOR ESPIONAGE

LD212349 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1511 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--On 21 January the Berlin Superior Military Court sentenced FRG citizen Dieter Eberth to 15 years imprisonment for many years of espionage for the Federal Intelligence Service [BND]. The agent, under the cover name "Winter," had been in the pay of the FRG secret service since April 1971. It was proved during the trial that Eberth had been deliberately recruited, instructed and employed for carrying out subversive crimes against the GDR by the full-time employees of the BND headquarters "Weidner" and "Fink."

Posing as a harmless tourist, he spied on GDR military installations and investigated the security and processing system at GDR frontier crossing points for the purpose of organizing long-term subversive activities by the BND.

For the same purpose he brought hidden intelligence aids into GDR territory and established a so-called dead letterbox.

Eberth also spied on FRG citizens who had travelled to the GDR and on GDR citizens with whom he was acquainted and supplied relevant information to his principal in the BND. The court pointed to the particular danger of the subversive crimes against the GDR committed in the framework of NATO's war planning, and organized by the BND of the FRG.

AUTHORITIES SEIZE FRG CITIZEN FOR 'SUBVERSION'

LD221620 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1558 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR security authorities at the Marienborn frontier checkpoint caught and detained FRG citizen Gerd-Bernd Gollmer on Monday for committing a crime under section 105 of the criminal code. Gollmer took part in subversive actions against the GDR and violated the transit agreement. Investigation proceedings were started and an arrest warrant issued. The Ford automobile, bearing registration number B-E 326 and used in the offense, was impounded.

STOPH CONGRATULATES SYRIA'S PRIME MINISTER DESIGNATE

AU230905 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Jan 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has conveyed a congratulatory cable couched in cordial terms to Dr 'Abd ar-Rauf al-Kism on the occasion of his appointment as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Syrian Arab Republic. In it he expresses the conviction that the manifold relations of traditional friendship and close, trusting cooperation between the two countries will continue to develop and deepen successfully. The firm basis for this are the common goals of the anti-imperialist struggle.

SED CONGRATULATES SANTIAGO CARRILLO ON BIRTHDAY

AU211104 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Cable from the SED Central Committee, signed by Erich Honecker, SED general secretary, to Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party, on his 65th birthday]

[Text] Berlin (ND)--I convey cordial greetings and congratulations to you on your 65th birthday in the name of the SED Central Committee and in my own name.

We take this opportunity to assure our Spanish class brothers of our traditional active solidarity, and reaffirm our conviction that relations between our parties will be further deepened in the interests of peace, international cooperation and social progress.

We wish you the best of health and creative strength for the benefit of the workers class and of all working people of Spain.

HONECKER, AXEN MEET WITH COLOMBIAN COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER

LD222214 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1701 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received Gilberto Vieira, the general secretary of the Colombian Communist Party [PCC], for a cordial conversation. He praised the struggle of the PCC and assured it of the solidarity of GDR communists. He described the close fraternal relations between both parties as an important contribution to the happy cooperation of the peoples of Colombia and the GDR.

The comradely exchange of views on international issues showed the full agreement of both parties. Both men emphasized the international importance of the Soviet disarmament initiatives for the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress. It is necessary in the vital interests of all nations to take concrete steps to end the arms race and achieve disarmament. The intensified efforts by NATO, and primarily the United States, to change the military balance in their favor, and the attempts by imperialist propaganda to return to the cold war, puts a heavy strain on the process of detente. They strongly condemned the Western incitement campaign against the Soviet Union's internationalist policy and emphasized their solidarity with the struggle of the Afghan people in defense of the achievements and goals of the April revolution.

Erich Honecker and Gilberto Vieira expressed their support for the struggle of Latin America's progressive and democratic forces against imperialist supremacy and arbitrary reactionary practices. The SED and the PCC call for the release of all political prisoners in Latin America and for respect for democratic rights in the hemisphere. They welcomed the triumph of the people of Nicaragua over the Somoza dictatorship under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front as a signal of success on the path of the national and social liberation of the peoples.

During their conversation, which was attended by Hermann Axen, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, measures were discussed for deepening fraternal cooperation between the SED and PCC on the basis of proletarian internationalism and anti-imperialist solidarity.

REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF 1979 ECONOMIC PLAN

LD1700hh East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1702 GMT 16 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--In 1979 the working people of the GDR achieved outstanding results in the further all-round strengthening of their socialist state in an initiative movement on a scale unprecedented in the history of the country.

This is stated in the report published on Wednesday [16 January] of the State Central Administration for Statistics on the implementation of the 1979 economic plan.

The document registers a "stable growth in the GDR's economic strength according to plan," although "far-reaching changes in international markets have to be taken into account and setbacks caused by extreme weather conditions at the beginning of the year had to be overcome. The strength of the planned, socialist economic has once again been impressively confirmed."

The report continues: "The increase in performance in 1979 was achieved with a simultaneous reduction in man-hours; annual leave for all working people was increased by at least 3 working days."

"On the basis of the considerable growth of economic performance," the report states, "it was possible not only to safeguard and increase the material and cultural living standards of the people according to plan, but also to improve them beyond the planned targets in important areas. This is particularly true of the realization of the tasks set for the complex building program and the increase of pensions for over 3 million labor veterans."

The report also states: "The fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the firm anchoring in the socialist community of states form a decisive bases for the successful development of the GDR. On the basis of coordinated plans, the intertwining of the economies of the GDR and the USSR has further increased. The implementation of the program of specialization and cooperation of production between the two countries up to 1990 has been started on. In keeping with the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and the CEMA comprehensive program, cooperation with CEMA member-countries has been further expanded."

"Our people's performance in adding to the growth in economic, social and cultural potential should be all the more highly regarded," the report states, "since damage amounting to M10 billion caused by bad weather at the beginning of 1979 had to be overcome." In the second half of 1979 growth rates had been achieved in production which exceeded the targets of the annual plan.

The report lists the following as the main results of the 1979 economic plan:

The produced national income went up 4 percent as compared to 1978;

The industrial goods production of the economy increased by M15.5 billion, which corresponds to a growth in production of 4.8 percent. The plan was exceeded by M2 billion. There was an increase of 5.3 percent in the industry ministries' sector and the industrial goods production plan was fulfilled 100.5 percent. Labor productivity in the industry ministries' sector increased by 4.4 percent. The great increase in economic performance can be seen particularly clearly in the fact that the performance per man-hour went up 6 percent;

The output of products with the highest quality mark, the "Q", rose to M31.2 billion, the Central State Administration for Statistics notes. This is M6 billion more than during the previous year. The output of products with the highest quality mark rose by 24 percent, and thus faster than overall goods production;

About 90 percent of the increase in labor productivity in industry is the result of a more comprehensive application of the findings of science and technology;

Investments amounting to M52 billion were effected for the further strengthening of the material-technical base of the national economy, the systematic improvement of working and living conditions and for investment participations. In the sector of the industrial ministries investments rose by 4 percent. In agriculture the state delivery plan was fulfilled or overfulfilled for all products of livestock farming as well as for grain, potatoes, edible pulses, fruit and vegetables. The overall number of livestock was developed systematically;

The GDR's foreign trade turnover amounted to M109 billion. It went up by 12 percent. Two-thirds of the foreign trade turnover went to CEMA countries;

Building production went up to M31.9 billion. The targets of the building program were exceeded by 4,398 apartments. A total of 162,743 apartments, including 117,355 apartments in new buildings were completed. A larger number of apartments than was envisaged in the plan was thus handed over to the population. Living conditions improved for half a million citizens;

The net money incomes of the population increased by M3.2 billion, which is 2.8 percent. The net incomes from work of workers and employees went up by 3.5 percent; Retail trade increased the goods turnover by M3 billion on 3.2 per cent. This means that the goods turnover is higher than was envisaged for 1979 in the five year plan;

State expenditures from social funds for the building program, low rents, stable prices for basic goods and tariffs and for other allocations and services for the population amounted to M48.8 billion, M2.3 billion more than in 1978. This increase of 5 percent corresponds to the planned expenditure for 1979;

The State Central Administration for Statistics also reports: In the field of education, the material prerequisites for the all-round education of children and young people were improved beyond the plan targets. A total of 3,238 new classrooms and 17,172 nursery school places were created;

The tasks for the health and social care of the population were realized according to plan as a whole and were overfulfilled in important sectors. A total of 343 new medical and 174 new dental posts were established. A total of 357,000 citizens enjoyed a health cure. A total of 12,522 new places in nurseries were made available.

The capital of the GDR, Berlin, has been purposefully developed further as the political, economic and intellectual-cultural center of the socialist GDR. To this working people from all bezirks and spheres, first and foremost the 12,500 delegates of the FDJ in the "JDJ Initiative Berlin," have actively contributed. The tasks of national defense and internal security and order were secured economically as an inseparable part of the 1979 economic plan.

On the situation in industry the State Central Administration for Statistics reports in detail that the plan was overfulfilled by M2 billion by the end of the year. The high increase in production was achieved with an increase of only 1.3 percent in the consumption of major raw materials. "The planned marketing of finished products for the population was exceeded in all sectors of industry."

The coal and energy industry made great efforts to gradually reduce and eliminate the backlog caused at the beginning of the year with the result that "Twelve percent or 1.5 million tons more lignite briquettes were made available to the population than in 1978."

The document notes progress in the economical use of materials. "The unit consumption of economically important sources of energy, raw materials and supplies was reduced by 4 per cent." The planned expenditure was not fully incurred. Costs savings as compared to the plan were achieved by 71 percent of the centrally managed enterprises.

"The contribution of science and technology to the higher performance of the national economy has increased still further," the Central State Administration for Statistics notes. "Scientific-technical results matching progressive international standards have become effective on a larger scale. The tasks of the state plan and of the science and technology plans at the factory level, by and large, have been fulfilled. The scientific-technical results achieved thereby have contributed to the increased supply of high quality consumer goods for the population and to the improved export appeal of the products."

The systematic development of cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA member countries had also helped to increase the tempo of scientific-technical progress. "Thanks to the application of scientific-technical results and scientific work organization 364 million man-hours were saved in the manufacturing industry, and in the building and transport industries. This is 15 percent more than in 1978. This savings corresponds to the annual working hours of 200,000 workers and nonmanual workers."

The report goes on to say that 232,500 jobs were reorganized, resulting in the removal of health hazards for 41,400 working people. The continued increase in the number of patent applications is an expression of the higher scientific-technical level of the results of research and technology. Compared with the previous year, the number of patent applications rose by 17 percent. "The over 1.7 million innovators and rationalizators in publicly-owned industry have played a significant part in asserting scientific-technical progress. They achieve an annual gain of over M4.4 billion. The gain from planned collective work by innovators was particularly noteworthy."

Concerning investments, it is stated that the increase in goods production achieved with completed investment projects has developed according to plan and amounted to over 60 percent of industry's total production increase. "In accordance with the strategic importance of further strengthening the energy and raw material base, 60 percent of the investments made in industry served its further development."

On the building record the document notes that 12,627 owner-occupied apartments were constructed, primarily for workers, cooperative farmers and families with many children.

Foreign trade with the USSR and the other CEMA countries, the report goes on, "with a two-thirds share in the total foreign trade, continued to form a stable basis for the GDR's economic growth in 1979. Further measures for the long-term supply of raw materials, fuels and energy, for safeguarding economically important investments, for importing consumer goods for the requirements of the population, for the development of economic and scientific cooperation and for specialization and cooperation were realized. That contributed decisively to the further development of trade with these countries."

Foreign trade relations with the developing countries were "further expanded to mutual advantage through increasing intensification of long-term economic and scientific technological cooperation. Exports to the developing countries increased by 11 percent. In particular trade relations with Algeria, Angola, India, Iraq, Mozambique and Syria, among others, were developed. Exports to the industrial capitalist countries were significantly increased."

The State Central Administration for Statistics reports that 235,166 children were born in 1979, 3,015 more than in the previous year. The per capita real income of the population increased by 3.4 percent. The report also mentions the creation of 135 school gymnasia, 3,812 places in boarding schools and hostels and 19,505 places in nurseries. "There was an apprenticeship or a place for study available to all those who left school. A total of 231,600 young people started their vocational training. Of these 85 percent completed the tenth class. The material conditions of vocational training were improved by the creation of 292 classrooms and 5,675 places in hostels for apprenticeships."

The report goes on: "In 1979 85,100 students started college or technical school studies--62,600 of them full-time studies. A total of 64,500 students completed their studies. To improve the working, studying and living conditions 2,184 living-in places, and 2,343 lecture seminar and work places were created."

In the medical and social sector 1,500 new beds were established in state hospitals and clinics. At present one doctor is available for every 500 citizens. Two-thirds of the working people come under the works health system. The number of industrial accidents dropped by 31 percent compared with 1978. For the elderly citizens and those in need of care, 4,871 new places were established in homes for the elderly and 1,885 in residential hostels.

Three million citizens qualified for the GDR sports badge: "Ready for work and the defense of the homeland." Last year GDR sportsmen won 26 gold and 15 European championships.

The Holiday Service of the FDGB and the socialist enterprises in 1979 allotted a total of 4.4 million holiday visits. Of these 1.8 million were spent in holiday homes of the FDGB Holiday Service and about 2.6 million in homes owned or rented by enterprises; another 680,000 citizens spent their holidays on GDR state camping sites. Families with three or more children were allotted 86,400 visits, i.e. 10 percent more than last year.

The report goes on to say that an additional 1,670 beds were created in the rest homes of the FDGB Holiday Service and its partners in enterprises. A total of 2.6 million or 80 percent of all schoolchildren took part in the organized holidays. The GDR Travel Bureau and the "Jugendtourist" youth travel bureau arranged well over half a million holidays, 80 percent of them in the fraternal socialist countries.

"In 1977 9.2 million GDR citizens went abroad to socialist countries, 3.5 million to Poland and 4.5 million to Czechoslovakia, for which no visa is required. A total of 8.6 million citizens from socialist countries visited the GDR, including 5.4 million from Poland and 2.3 million from Czechoslovakia. A total of 3.2 million GDR citizens went abroad to nonsocialist countries, 1.2 million to the FRG, and 1.8 million GDR citizens went to West Berlin. A total of 7.3 million from nonsocialist countries visited the GDR, 3.4 million of them from the FRG, and 2.8 million people came to the GDR from West Berlin. A total of 21.9 million people travelled through the GDR in transit."

The State Central Administration for Statistics shows in its review that there has been a considerable upsurge in intellectual-cultural life and artistic creativity.

"The influence of culture and art on the development of the socialist way of life has increased further. The professional amateur artists contributed to the 30th anniversary of the GDR with numerous events and works of art in the towns and villages, in enterprises and institutions as well as abroad. Over a million amateur artists took part in the enrichment of cultural life within the framework of the popular art initiative 'You--Our Republic.' The cultural creativity of the working class found expression among other things in the 3,398 enterprise festivals, whose 60,169 events were visited by over 9.4 million working people."

It is also reported that about 6,100 book titles with a total publication of over 140 million copies and over 16 million records and cassettes were offered for sale.

"Numerous events were closely linked with the concerns of the United Nations' 'Year of the Child,'" the report goes on, "such as the 17 days of GDR children's and young people's literature, the international children's film festival 'Goldener Spatz' and the international book exhibition 'World Literature for Young Readers' in Leipzig. The GDR days of friendship and culture in the USSR and other socialist countries made the cultural cooperation in the socialist community of states even closer. High international assessments of national artistic achievements were given to the exhibition 'The Glory of Dresden--an Exhibition From the GDR' in Washington, New York and San Francisco, and the performance of the Dresden State Orchestra in the UN building."

The report states in conclusion: "The positive record in all spheres of society and in the social sector in 1979 has also created good prerequisites for achieving the demanding targets for the necessary increase in performance for 1980. This was a further important contribution to the "successful economic and social policy, to the strengthening of socialism, the preservation of peace and the implementation of the policy of detente and disarmament."

CARTER'S 'COLD WAR' MEASURES HELPS CAMPAIGN, HURTS BUSINESS

LD222354 Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] The effect of the cold war steps of President Carter among the United States' allies are analyzed in this commentary, which is read by Istvan Kollar:

As Democrats begin gathering in the precincts throughout the state of Iowa, to choose delegates to the state party convention, President Carter and his advisers were somewhat justified in feeling a certain degree of satisfaction, for the waves of cold war hysteria have largely swept aside opposition to the President's policy, a policy improvised on an uncertain and often emotional basis.

The old and time-tested tricks of advocating a need for unity in the face of an alleged threat to the nation seems to have worked again, and President Carter is certain to win the support of Democrats in Iowa, his first step in gaining his party's nomination for the presidential elections in November.

However, that victory has only limited value. Naturally, nobody can foretell when American public opinion will eventually take a sober view. But it is already fairly clear that President Carter's attempts at devising a policy of blackmail through embargoes has created some disquiet among the allies of the United States.

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR carried an interesting article on the importance of exports to the Soviet Union as far as the West European countries and Japan are concerned. In the present structure of world trade, the Soviet Union represents an indispensable buyers' market for technical equipment and machinery from the point of view of these countries, because for them the maintaining of an economic advance, or at least an economic balance, depends on the export of industrial goods.

The paper points out that the countries concerned export more than 25 percent of their GNP to the Soviet Union. The loss of revenue from these exports would lead to a foreign trade deficit which Washington is neither able nor willing to compensate. This explains the very cold reception by certain [words indistinct] business circles to American demands that they should also join President Carter's policy of embargoes against the Soviet Union.

Following the visit to Paris of the American deputy secretary of state, Mr Warren Christopher, representatives of [word indistinct] business community firmly rejected the idea of joining the American boycott policy.

But, besides dealing the American [word indistinct] producing farmers a blow, President Carter's embargo measures also deeply hurt the interests of many American companies. From the point of view of the American economy as a whole, this is somewhat counterbalanced by the boom in the military industry. As the New York TIMES noted, the unprecedented increase in expenditure channels thousands of millions of dollars to the arms industry. It is not incidental that the military industrial shares have increased by an average of 15 to 20 percent of the New York exchange. However, that will hardly convince the businessmen in Paris, Frankfurt or Tokyo to give up their own profits by cutting back trade with the Soviet Union.

PAKISTAN'S RESPONSE TO AFGHAN CONTROVERSY 'BIG RISK'

LD222340 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Miklos Keleti commentary]

[Text] The Chinese foreign minister has arrived in Karachi from the Pakistani capital. At his talks with the country's leaders, Huang Hua promised increased military and economic aid.

What role does Pakistan play in the current tense situation in South Asia? On what is its close cooperation with China founded? Our foreign political editor, Miklos Keleti, comments:

My enemy's enemy is my friend. This is more or less the explanation for the emphatically cordial relationship between two countries with radically different social systems, China and Pakistan. Since its creation, the Pakistani state has been hostile toward and mistrustful of its huge neighbor, India. On the other hand, back in the early sixties, India was in conflict with the other Asian giant, China.

This hostility, which has existed ever since, and the Soviet-Chinese opposition, too, contributed to the emergence of cooperation between the USSR and India and between China and Pakistan. The recent Afghan events have further sharpened the fronts and a new emphasis has been given to the alliance links of various tendencies. This is shown also by the visit to Pakistan by Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua.

As was expected, they discussed first and foremost the increase of military cooperation. China has already been supplying arms and advisers to the opponents of the Afghan revolution, for whom Pakistan has been the most important hinterland. In future even more arms supplies will be sent along the road of strategic importance which winds through the peaks of the Karakorum range, connecting China and Pakistan.

But Pakistan's new foreign political problems cannot be separated from the serious internal difficulties of this country of 80 million people because Pakistan's, or to be more precise, Ziaul Haq's dictatorship really does have something to fear. The ripple effect of the Afghan revolution, which has entered a new phase, affects Pakistan first and foremost. It gives an example for the ending of feudalist inequalities, and this could also unite the Pakistani left which today is still weak and fractioned.

Another factor is likewise not to be neglected--namely, that in Pakistan there live several million Pashtuns who belong to the most important Afghan ethnic group. All this really is a challenge for the unpopular military dictatorship. But, in a certain sense, the Afghan turn of events has come as a godsend to Ziaul Haq. The general who rules with an iron fist, especially since the execution of Bhutto, has not been among the Western world's best-loved allies, but Ziaul Haq is now arguing that Soviet military units are stationed in the immediate vicinity of the Pakistani border.

This has its effect: The joint strategic interests swiftly pushed the former opposition into the background. The Bhutto affair sank into oblivion and for the first time in a long while Washington also offered arms to Pakistan. Ziaul Haq is now striving to make use in domestic politics of the much repeated outside threat, and will evidently continue delaying the promised elections.

But the Pakistani generals have started a very dangerous game, for the deliberate heightening of outside tension could easily backfire.

India has already expressed her unease over the American and Chinese arms deliveries, and one cannot tell today what the consequences may be if Pakistan continues to be the hinterland of Afghan counterrevolutionaries. Ziaul Haq, therefore, has taken a big risk, and it could easily happen that, as a consequence of this policy, the Pakistani distatorship will be the chief loser in the South Asian conflict.

PRICE OFFICIAL CSIKOS-NAGY DEPARTS FOR SOVIET UNION

LD222313 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 22, (MTI)--Under Secretary of State Bela Csikos-Nagy, president of the Hungarian Materials and Price Office, left for Moscow on Tuesday at the invitation of Soviet Minister Nikolay Glushkov, president of the USSR State Price Commission. They are to conduct talks about new ways of cooperation between their organizations.

Bela Csikos-Nagy will also head the Hungarian delegation to attend the 10th session of the Material-Technical Supply Cooperation Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

INCREASED USE OF NARCOTICS EVOKES STIFFER SENTENCES

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Jan 80 p 9 WA

[Text] Under the instruction of Dr Laszlo Kuhne, the Supreme Court has reuturned a verdict in the case of Budapest resident Laszlo Pellek.

Six years ago, the 21-year-old, unemployed accused began abusing a dangerous drug. He obtained the drug--which makes some people euphoric, produces a sensation of floating and even occasionally results in hallucinations--by accident. Since the young man could not obtain the narcotic legally he obtained it through devious methods. As a result he was soon tried in court for drug abuse. He was sentenced to 6 months in jail which was then suspended to 2 years' probation. Additional legal action was soon taken against him for theft and offences against property. It was found that some of the crimes were committed for the purpose of obtaining the narcotic while others took place under its influence. On this occasion he was also charged with criminal idleness and sentenced to 9 months in prison. Last May at a restaurant with friends he drank wine, beer and hard liquor, and took six or seven tablets of the drug in the course of a few hours. In the evening the group continued their binge at one home. While playing they wrestled and even fenced with knives. When the fun got so wild that they broke a potted plant, the host told his guests to leave. This was when Laszlo Pellek took a kitchen knife and stabbed his host and friend in the stomach. The rest of the group immediately called the rescue squad which was able to save the young man's life.

Laszlo Pellek's defense was that he acted under the influence of drugs and in a confused state, and that he had no intention of killing his friend. His defense was not accepted. It was argued that the accused knew that the drug combined with alcohol had a narcotic effect and that was what he was aiming for. Persons who come under the influence of drugs of their own volition must be judged as though they had acted while of sound mind. Pellek was sentenced to 8 years imprisonment for attempted murder. His past record made the offense more serious as did the fact that crimes involving murder and bodily injury have increased in Budapest. The fact that use of narcotics is on the upswing calls for increased severity for the good of society. The Supreme Court therefore approved the sentence which thereby became final.

PAP CORRESPONDENT ON CARTER'S ADDRESS TO CONGRESS

LD221442 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Stanislaw Glabinski, PAP correspondent in Washington, writes:

On the occasion of the commencement of a new session of the U.S. Congress, President Jimmy Carter yesterday presented both chambers with a document entitled "State of the Union Address." It is a report on the government's activities for last year and also a program for the administration's activities for the current year. Carter's report is divided into two clear parts--one devoted to domestic policies, the other to foreign policy. The part dealing with domestic affairs sums up the administration's achievements to date and singles out the most important targets for the year that has just begun. These targets include, among others, measures to prevent an energy crisis, to curb inflation and unemployment as well as a program for better utilization of the country's natural resources. This part of the report gives the impression of being an election manifesto. As is known, President Carter will stand for reelection.

The sanctions of the report dealing with American foreign policy present an altogether different picture. Clearly they have been written with the purpose of justifying the decidedly cold war turnabout carried out by Washington, both in policy and tactics, in the last few weeks.

Hence the report's main emphasis is put on the issue of strengthening the U.S. defense forces and on the question of defense alliances, mainly those with West European and Asian countries, including China.

The subsection analyzing the state of American-Soviet relations has been edited as if it were an anti-Soviet propaganda article and not as a state document whose purpose is to assess and chart the foreign policy platform.

U.S. relations with the countries of East Europe are not dealt with in the report.

Further on Address

LD231130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Maciej Slotwinski reports from New York:

This evening, in the Capitol, President Carter will deliver his annual State of the Union message, but the text of the message was made available to members of Congress and the press last Monday. There are 75 pages in the document which, by its tone, leaves no one in doubt that it reflects Washington's return to cold war tunes.

A predominant place is given to military plans and arms spending, in other words, increased military power of the United States. The document mentions, among other things, military aid for dictator-ruled Pakistan which borders on the Republic of Afghanistan. The SALT II ratification which last year headed presidential priorities is still on the list, but right at the end.

In dealing with domestic policy, which, it is always being said, is of most interest to Americans, the President has not put forward anything new. He has refused to cut taxes this year, something which many Americans had been expecting in view of general price increases.

PAPER COMMENTS ON ISLAM, POLITICS IN MIDEAST

LD222344 Warsaw PAP in English 1740 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Jan, PAP--Analyzing in detail the directions of transformations in the Middle East, the TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA daily has pointed to the role of Islam in political alignments in that region. The paper says inter alia:

"Islam has become an important factor of integrating and disintegrating processes alike. It is at the root of transformations in radical as well as conservative states. After its recent changes, Afghanistan has been turning to this religion but the right-wing Pakistan does it in a much more consistent way. Following the toppling of the shah in Iran, the only theocratic republic in the world is being set up in that country. Under the rule of the Muslim clergy, Iran stopped pursuing old conservative policies, although the lack of social stability hampers progress in other areas of social life."

"Of course," stresses the paper, "the detailed way in which the Koran is implemented in the political and social life of individual states is different. However, in its generality Islam is omnipresent in the states of that region. To an increasingly greater extent, it has become the instrument for pursuing different political lines by very differentiated forces," says TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA.

WOJTASZEK DISCUSSES TALKS WITH GROMYKO IN MOSCOW

LD191642 Warsaw PAP in English 2504 GMT 19 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jan, PAP--At the end of his visit to the USSR, Emil Wojtaszek, the Polish foreign minister, made a statement for journalists of the POLISH PRESS AGENCY PAP and TV. The minister said the following:

I consider the talks I held with Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Political Bureau and the foreign minister, as very businesslike and fruitful. They were marked by the unanimity of views on all the questions discussed and also by the atmosphere of friendship, fraternity and cordiality that is so typical of our meetings. Reviewing bilateral relations, we could unanimously state that considerable progress had been made in all areas of these relations. This is expressed in the development of cooperation that has been increasingly good, deeper, and useful for both our countries.

We also discussed many important problems concerning current international issues and the foreign policy of our countries. The struggle for peace in Europe and worldwide, for consolidating security and international detente has been and will continue to be the most important goal of this policy. Poland, the USSR and other socialist countries firmly come out against attempt to revive cold war tendencies in international relations. They also very firmly oppose interference in internal affairs of other nations fighting for their independence and social progress.

MINISTER SZYR ENDS VISIT TO ROMANIA AFTER TALKS

LD212118 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Eugeniusz Szyr, minister of materials management, has concluded his visit to Romania paid at the invitation of Ion Patan, deputy prime minister and minister of supplies and investment control.

The two ministers had talks on the achievements of Polish-Romanian cooperation in, among others things the field of the use of regenerated raw materials--in particular in the textile industry and the artificial fibers industry--more effective utilization of steel and nonferrous metals as well as reduction of the use of liquid fuels. Eugeniusz Szyr was received by Romanian Premier Ilie Verdet.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD IN WARSAW

Opening Session

LD221212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The 17th plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee opened in Warsaw at 1100 today under Edward Gierek's chairmanship.

The plenum's agenda includes approval of the Central Committee's draft report on activities between the seventh and the eighth congresses.

Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee opened the proceedings. In his speech he stated that the nationwide pre-congress debate now taking place was notable for its responsibility and concern for successful development of the socialist fatherland. The progress of the debate bears witness to the deep patriotism and deepening unity of Polish men and women who have rallied round the most vital national targets, and testifies to the political maturity of our public and to the strong ties between the party and the people.

End of Plenum

LD221536 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The 17th Plenum of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee has ended in Warsaw.

The plenum has unanimously passed a resolution which approves the report on the activities of the PZPR Central Committee in the period between the seventh and eighth congress.

At the end of the discussion, in which seven speakers had taken part, Edward Gierek took the floor. The proceedings of the 17th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee were ended by the singing of the Internationale.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES MILITARY PARTY CONFERENCE

AU221155 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 17 Jan 80 pp 1,2 AU

[Report on speech by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense, at the 16 January ninth report-back and election conference of the PZPR organization of the central institutes of the Ministry of National Defense--place not given]

[Text] Speaking at the end of the discussion of the ninth report-back and election conference of the PZPR organization of the central institutes of the Ministry of National Defense, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, highly evaluated the course of the party conference and reviewed selected problems of the international and domestic situation and the tasks facing the central institutes of the Ministry of National Defense. The central institutes represent a framework of activities of all the armed forces. Within that framework the system, structure, directives and tasks concerning those activities are devised. [paragraph continues]

Participating in efforts to strengthen the moral-political state, to raise combat readiness, to improve command and management and to achieve the optimum state of organizational structures and control activities, the party organization of the Ministry of National Defense exerts a crucial influence on the functioning of individual units and services and of all the armed forces.

Pointing to the reasons for the cold war, anticommunist aggravation of the present line of imperialist policy, W. Jaruzelski drew attention to potential dangers as factors determining the basic tasks of the armed forces. In that connection the central institutes of the Ministry of National Defense have to play a crucial role in the sphere of analyzing the military-political situation and the directions of its development as well as of effectively implementing the resulting conclusions in the practice of military life.

Next Army Gen. W. Jaruzelski characterized a number of development problems concerning the armed forces as a whole and, in particular, the central institutes. He discussed at length the problems of improving work organization, instruction and scientific research activities, of insuring high effectiveness of new solutions, of stimulating innovation and rationalization and of developing culture and discipline. He also paid much attention to the personnel policy in the armed forces, to the optimum utilization of the qualifications, skills and inclinations of the cadres and of strengthening their social and professional prestige. At the same time, he stressed the need to correctly use, in educational activities, the basic ideological-political values of the coming 35th anniversary of the 1945 victory and the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact.

Extending best wishes from PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek to all soldiers and civilian employees of the central institutes of the Ministry of National Defense, the minister of national defense expressed the deep conviction that the party organization of the Ministry of National Defense will continue to crucially contribute to the task of strengthening the ideological cohesion and combat readiness of the Polish People's Armed Forces.

KOWALCZYK ADDRESSES BORDER GUARD PARTY CONFERENCE

AU171925 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 12-13 Jan 80 pp 1,3 AU

[Report on speech by Gen Div Stanislaw Kowalczyk, PZPR Politburo member and minister of internal affairs, at the 11 January Warsaw report-back and election conference of the PZPR organization of the Border Guard]

[Text] Speaking at the end of the report-back and election conference of the PZPR organization of the Border Guard, Gen Div Stanislaw Kowalczyk, PZPR Politburo member and minister of internal affairs, discussed among other things some problems of the country's domestic situation and the international situation.

Implementing the program mapped out by the Sixth and Seventh PZPR Congresses, the Polish people have scored great achievements in the country's social and economic development. In many spheres we have achieved successes of great historic importance. The expansion and modernization of our production potential has made it possible to more fully meet the needs of society and to qualitatively improve the living conditions of all our people. We have created a material-technical base, which is the foundation for the further implementation of the difficult tasks in the eighties and for overcoming difficulties that are still there.

A crucial condition for the guarantee of a peaceful and harmonious process of socialist construction in Poland, Stanislaw Kowalczyk said, is the security of the people and the permanence and inviolability of our state borders. From its very inception People's Poland has been making a constructive contribution to the consolidation of world peace. [paragraph continues]

Whatever we are doing in that regard serves the cause of detente and the implementation of the right of the people to live in peace.

That is why it is natural that we are watching with anxiety the activities of the imperialist circles, which with increasing brutality are seeking to halt the processes of detente, to boost the arms race and to achieve military superiority. A particularly glaring example of that was the December decision of the NATO Ministerial Council to produce new American nuclear missiles and to deploy them in the FRG and other West European countries. That decision is being accompanied by other measures that endanger peace such as increased military budgets, the construction of new bases and the lying propaganda campaign to the effect that the East allegedly presents a threat. Those facts must cause our natural concern and protest. We have a moral right to that protest and we are fully justified in it.

That is why the imperative of party and soldierly vigilance is acquiring a particular significance. That applies especially to the soldiers of the units of the border guards, which, standing guard at the limits of our territory, constitute the basic element of the defense system of the state borders and a crucial factor in Poland's security.

In the 35 years of their history, Gen Div Stanislaw Kowalczyk continued, the soldiers of the border guard have often confirmed their profound dedication to the party and to the people, giving examples of their political consciousness and civic responsibility for the destiny of the country. As all our soldiers, the soldiers of the border guard have always been known for their high ideological prowess and their skill of viewing their duties in the context of the extensive national tasks. As Comrade Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, said at the party conference of the Warsaw Military District, "We must deepen and propagate the patriotic and politically mature approach to the problems of the socialist state against the background of our own duties toward it."

Extending to all soldiers of the Border Guard the best wishes from Comrade Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, and from the leadership of our party, Minister Stanislaw Kowalczyk expressed the conviction that the soldiers of the Border Guard will as ever make an enduring and indestructible contribution to the implementation of the party program and to the cause of constructing a strong and secure Poland.

JAROSZEWICZ MEETS ENGINEERING INDUSTRY MINISTRY PERSONNEL

LD182114 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz has had a meeting with the aktiv of the Ministry of Machine Engineering Industry. The meeting, which was attended by Deputy Premier Jan Szydlak, was held to discuss matters connected with implementing this year's tasks. The premier stressed that the basic tasks facing the engineering industry this year will be making the best possible use of available supply resources and the rational use of electricity, heating and fuels. Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz is convinced that engineering industry delegates to the eighth party congress will be able to report that its tasks were implemented and that at the end of the year the industry's annual plan was fully realized.

U.S. UNDER SECRETARY FOR POLITICAL AFFAIRS PLANS VISIT

AU221800 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 22 Jan 80 AU

[Text] David Newsom, U.S. under secretary of state for political affairs, will visit Romania 27-28 January 1980 at the invitation of Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The U.S. guest will conduct talks with Romanian officials on issues of mutual interest.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES UK BANKER DE ROTHSCHILD

AU222111 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 22 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/1/1980--On January 22 President Nicolae Ceausescu received Evelyn de Rothschild, chairman of the "N.M. Rothschild and Sons Ltd." Bank of Great Britain, now visiting Romania.

During the interview the sides expressed satisfaction at the ascending course of the relations of cooperation and collaboration between Romania and Great Britain and pointed out the existing possibilities in various spheres of activity with a view to expanding these relations. In this framework the sides stressed the necessity for relations to develop with the Romanian banking institutions.

The interview was attended by Paul Niculescu, Romanian deputy prime minister, minister of finance.

VERDET CONTINUES MEETINGS WITH EGYPTIAN OFFICIALS IN CAIRO

AU221950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 22 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Cairo (AGERPRES) 22/1/1980--On January 22, in continuation of the official visit he is paying to Egypt, answering an invitation extended by Dr Mustafa Khalil, Egyptian prime minister, Ilie Verdet, Romanian prime minister, met Tawfiq Hamid Kararah, minister of land melioration and reclamation. They looked on the occasion into the aspects of the cooperation between the two countries in point of farm and zootechnic production.

Ilie Verdet also had an interview with Hasab Allah al-Kafrawi, minister of housing and reconstruction. Aspects were discussed of the Romanian-Egyptian collaboration in industrial production.

At the same time meetings were held within working groups, between Romanian and Egyptian officials with a view to examining concrete aspects of the further development of the economic relations between the two countries.

During the same day Ilie Verdet together with Romanian and Egyptian officials, visited social, cultural and historical attractions.

URSU MEETS WITH AUSTRIAN SCIENCE MINISTER IN VIENNA

AU221955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 22 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Vienna, (AGERPRES) 22/1/1980--Professor Ioan Ursu, first vice-chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology of Romania, was received in Vienna by Dr Hertha Firnberg, federal minister for science and research of the Republic of Austria.

During the talk on the occasion, they reviewed matters related to th anian-Austrian technico-scientific collaboration in chemistry, metallurgy, machine-building, physics, agriculture, energy and alternative energy sources, as well as projects of collaboration in scientific research and technological development. Emphasized were also the results scored and the broad prospects provided to the Romanian-Austrian scientific collaboration in the spirit of the upward course of the Romanian-Austrian relations, of the understandings reached at top level.

RCP DELEGATION MEETS WITH PCI LEADERS IN ROME

AU191448 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 19 Jan 80 AU

[Text] The RCP delegation, which participated in the proceedings of the Italian Social-Democratic Party, met with Paolo Bufalini, member of the Directorate of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], and Antonio Rubbi, member of the PCI Central Committee and head of its Foreign Department. On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, the Romanian delegation extended warm and friendly greetings to Comrades Luigi Longo, PCI president, and Enrico Berlinguer, PCI secretary general.

Thanking the guests, Paolo Bufalini asked them to extend cordial greetings and best wishes for health to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, on behalf of the PCI president and secretary general, as well as wishes for success to Romanian communists in implementing the historic decisions of the 12th RCP Congress.

During the meeting the sides discussed issues concerning current domestic concerns and activities of the two parties and certain international matters. They assessed the good friendly relations between the two parties and expressed the common desire to continue to expand those relations.

CENTRAL AFRICAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES RCP SECRETARY FAZEKAS

AU172104 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 17 Jan 80 AU

[Text] David Dacko, president of the Central African Republic, received Ludovic Fazekas, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee and minister of forestry economy and construction materials. On this occasion the guest extended greetings to the Central African president on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, as well as wishes for peace, progress and prosperity to the Central African people.

Thanking the guest, the Central African president asked him to extend warm greetings and wishes for personal health and happiness to President Nicolae Ceausescu as well as wishes for greater successes to the Romanian people along the road of their country's socioeconomic development.

During the talk held on this occasion the two sides discussed concrete aspects of developing Romanian-Central African relations, particularly the expansion and diversification of bilateral economic cooperation.

FAZEKAS MEETS WITH PRESIDENT OF CONGO

AU201403 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 20 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Comrade Ludovik Fazekas, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the RCP Central Committee and minister of forestry economy and construction materials, who is leading a Romanian governmental delegation on a visit to the People's Republic of Congo, was received by Col Denis Sassou-N'Guesso, chairman of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee, president of the republic and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

On this occasion, a friendly message and best wishes for health and happiness were conveyed to President Denis Sassou-N'Guesso on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and RCP secretary general, as well as wishes for progress and prosperity to the friendly Congolese people. Expressing warm thanks for the message, President Denis Sassou-N'Guesso conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu his special feelings of esteem and appreciation, and wishes for success in his work at the head of the party and state; to the Romanian people he conveyed wishes for health, progress and well-being.

The two sides discussed aspects of the Romanian-Congolese cooperation, and ways of expanding and diversifying this cooperation.

SCINTEIA REPORTS AMENDMENTS TO SDUF STATUTE

AU211530 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Jan 80 p 5 AU

[Text] Following the measures adopted on the initiative of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, to create the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front's [SDUF] own organizations in accordance with the structure and role this organization plays in our society, certain amendments have to be made to the current front statute which comprise essentially the following:

1. The introduction of a new chapter which deals with the nature and structure of the SDUF's own organizations, the rights and duties of this organization's members, the manner of setting up of these organizations and their leadership, and their tasks.

This chapter reads as follows:

Chapter III

The Organizational Structure of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organizations [SDUO's]

Article 29. The SDUF will set up its own SDUO's which comprise individual members recruited from among the ranks of citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania, irrespective of nationality; members who usually are not RCP members and are over 18 years of age, who are familiar with the SDUF statute and struggle to implement the targets and tasks of this organization.

Article 30. In their entire activity, the SDUO's will be guided by the RCP program, the leading force in our Romanian society, by the party decisions and the country's laws and by the SDUF statute.

Article 31. The SDUO's are created on a territorial principle and according to work places;

--The SDUO's are set up in enterprises, institutions, villages and districts; within the organizations in large enterprises and institutions, in districts and communes one can set up organizations in factories, sectors, sections, directorates, service units and constituencies and so forth;

--In communes, towns, municipalities and counties, committees will be set up to lead the SDUO's activity in their area; these organizations will have representatives in the SDUF local councils;

--The Central Committee will lead the activity of all SDUO's in the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Article 32. The SDUO's in enterprises, institutions and districts, in villages, factories, sectors and so forth will conduct an open vote in general meetings and conferences, which will be held every 2 and a half years, for the committees which will lead the activity between meetings and conferences.

The organizations' committees will normally meet every 3 months.

Article 33. The SDUO regional committees will be elected every 5 years at communal, town, municipal and county SDUF conferences. The uniform organizational norms and those for elections are worked out by the SDUF National Council.

Article 34. To lead the current activity, the SDUO committees in units, towns and villages and in counties will set up a bureau comprising a chairman, 1-2 vice chairmen, a secretary and a number of members.

Article 35. The SDUO Central Committee is elected every 5 years within the SDUF congress. It will have representatives in the SDUF National Council.

Article 36. The Central Committee will set up an Executive Bureau formed of a chairman, vice chairmen, a secretary and committee members.

Article 37. The SDUO higher body is the general meeting held by its members which will be convened each half year or whenever necessary.

Article 38. The main tasks of the SDUO's are as follows:

--They will participate in the country's entire political life, in the discussion of all laws and decisions submitted for public discussion, in the discussion of the decisions made by the people's councils and of the measures concerning the life and development of urban and rural localities and that of the units in which they are active;

--They will participate in appointing the candidates for the election of deputies to the people's councils of all categories and propose candidates for the election of deputies from among their members;

--They will initiate activity to mobilize their members to contribute to achieving the targets aimed at the socioeconomic development of units and towns and villages, to carrying out civic and administration work, to capitalizing on local resources and to carefully managing and saving raw and other materials, energy and fuels;

--They will insure that their members are regularly informed about the main aspects of our party's and state's domestic and foreign policy; they will insure the proper organization of the activity devoted to patriotic education, will initiate cultural-recreational activities, sports and tourist activity, so that their members spend their free time in a pleasant and useful manner;

--They will develop a strong citizen's opinion, so that the laws and norms of coexistence in the spirit of the principles of socialist ethics and equity are resolutely observed.

Article 39. SDUO membership is granted by the organization's committee on the basis of a written application made personally by the person who wants to become a member.

Article 40. The members of SDUO have the following rights:

--To participate in the country's overall political life, in the free discussion of all laws, of the decisions made by the people's councils, of the measures regarding the life and socioeconomic development of urban and rural localities and of their units, which are submitted for public discussion;

--To criticize in a principled manner in order to improve work, in general meetings and in the forms of workers' self-management any member of the organization, irrespective of the position he holds, and any other cadre in the collective leadership bodies of economic and state units;

--To be elected from all levels to the SDUO leadership bodies and to the SDU[illegible]ouncils;

--To be proposed as candidates for the election of deputies to the people's councils and to other leadership bodies of our country's democratic system;

--To make proposals for improving the economic and sociocultural activity;

--To participate in all economic and sociocultural activities;

--To participate in all the activities of the organization to which they belong.

Article 41. The SDUO members have the following duties:

--To constantly act for the development, prosperity and defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania; to make their full contribution to building the country's new, free and independent life;

--To observe and apply the provisions of the SDUF statute;

--To resolutely observe the country's laws;

--To participate in the overall political, social and cultural-educational life of the organization to which they belong;

--To commendably fulfill their tasks at their workplace and those set by the organization;

--To constantly improve their political, scientific, technical and cultural level of training.

--To conduct himself in a dignified way in the family and in society in the spirit of the principles of socialist ethics and equity;

--To pay their membership fee regularly.

2. The article which mentions the leading positions in the SDUF National Council should also specify the position of its executive chairman.

3. Since the SDUO is created also in villages, Article 23 of the current statute, as well as other mention of SDUF village organizations will be deleted.

4. When reediting the SDUF statute all definitions that no longer correspond to the new titles will be replaced; along this line, civic control will be replaced by working people's control.

The statute articles will be renumbered in accordance with these amendments.

PARLIAMENTARY, LOCAL ELECTIONS SCHEDULED FOR 9 MARCH

AU230951 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 23 Jan 80 AU

[Text] By State Council decree signed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the election of deputies to the Grand National Assembly, the 8th legislature, and to the people's councils will take place on 9 March 1980.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH FRG--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/1/1980--The protocol of the sixth meeting of the group of experts for agriculture within the joint governmental commission or collaboration in the field of the scientific research and technological development between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany was signed on Friday in Bucharest. The document includes measures meant to expand the technico-scientific cooperation by joint researches in the field of vegetal production, inclusive of plant protection, animal breeding, food industry, viticulture, silviculture as well as in other fields of reciprocal interest. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 18 Jan 80 AU]

TITO'S STATE OF HEALTH CONTINUES TO IMPROVE

LD231100 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1033 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana, 23 January--The general state of health of Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, continues to improve. President Tito spent a quiet night and feels well. He has begun to gradually get out of bed.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council.

EQUALITY, LINKS STRESSED IN EXPLANATION OF ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE

LD230036 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2111 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 22 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia will never be an aggressor, as it rejects war as a means of dealing with international conflicts. "Our military organization is aimed at protecting the country's independence and defending our socialist self-management system."

This was stated at a press conference for foreign correspondents, held this evening in Belgrade's international press centre, filled to capacity with about 150 journalists.

Speaking at the conference, the subject of which was Yugoslavia's concept of all people's defence, were Zora Tomic and Dragan Rodic, members of the Coordinating Board for All-People's Defence in the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia. In her statement, Zora Tomic underlined the all-embracing Yugoslav nature of the country's defence. She specified that to threaten one of its parts would constitute a threat to the whole of Yugoslavia.

Recalling that the Constitution of Yugoslavia does not provide the possibility of capitulation of the country, Zora Tomic said that, if need be, the Yugoslavs will wage an unsparing struggle against aggressor on all of the Yugoslav territory, will persistently defend their self-management socialist system and that this struggle will last until the final destruction of the aggressor.

The perception of Yugoslavia's independence as the common interest of all its nations and nationalities--equal, unseparably linked and enjoying equal rights and obligations--is a precondition for the defence of the country, it was stressed at the press conference. Underlying the concept of the Yugoslav all-people's defence is the man as the basic subject of defence and this concept is powerfully linked with the very essence of the Yugoslav self-management society. It is being implemented through the solving of working people's everyday problems, through the struggle for stabilization, for moral values of self-management, for the power of workers in the society.

Replying to numerous questions by foreign correspondents Zora Tomic and Dragan Rodic also stressed that current activities in the sphere of all-people' defense in Yugoslavia do not go (?beyond) the framework of normal activities in this sphere. Answering a question on whether reservists have been called up for training, they replied that there are no special reasons for their being called up. "What is being done is in the normal framework of defense forces' training," Rodic said.

Asked how the recent call of the Presidency of Yugoslavia and the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee for greater vigilance is being explained, Rodic replied that it is normal to ask for greater vigilance in conditions of the deteriorated international situation, the consequences of which could affect many countries, including Yugoslavia.

One question related to the origins of the Yugoslav Armed Forces' armaments and the country's national defense expenditures. It was replied that about 80 percent of the arms and military equipment is manufactured in Yugoslav factories and that defense expenditures do not exceed six percent of the country's national income. The Yugoslav Armed Forces, as the mainstay of the all-people's defense system, represent a modernly-equipped force with strong morale and capable of responding, if necessary, to every blow of an aggressor.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE DENOUNCES INTENSIFIED BLOC RIVALRY

LD222211 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In discussing topical issues of foreign policy and international relations at its session today, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber fully endorsed the conclusions of the 15 January joint session of the SFRY Presidency and the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

Particular stress was laid on the assessment that the main cause of the exacerbated world situation lay in the intensified rivalry by great powers and blocs, the arms race and the policy of spreading and consolidating spheres of influence and of interests and the application of the policy of fait accompli.

Events have again confirmed that a lack of respect for the principles of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and a resort to the policy of force, to interference in internal affairs and to imposing an alien will on other states inevitably leads to a dangerous exacerbation of the international situation, which in turn threatens peace, security and stability in the world.

At the session, chaired by Nijaz Dizdarevic, it was also stressed that in connection with the events in Afghanistan the statements made by official SFRY representatives demonstrated the principled attitude which Yugoslavia has always adopted in cases of military intervention, imposition of alien will, outside interference and lack of respect for independence and territorial integrity of all peoples and countries of the world.

In the debate the delegates stressed that through the work and cooperation of all peace-loving and democratic forces of the world, mankind could come out of such a dangerous exacerbation of the international situation above all by orienting its efforts towards maintaining detente in the world and by preventing the regression of detente. In the worsened international atmosphere, the policy and movement of nonalinement as well as the expressions of the interests and aspirations of countries to participate in the construction of new, more equitable international relations as independent, sovereign and equal factors, can by active involvement exert an influence on the improvement of the international atmosphere and contribute to preserving detente as a universal process which encompasses all countries, regions and problems.

In this direction, it was said, the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe can play a positive roll in promoting the detente process by consistent and integral application of the Helsinki Final Act on European security and cooperation, in particular in the military field, and in the question of disarmament and of measures aimed at strengthening trust.

It is particularly in such international conditions that the attitude adopted by the Sixth Summit Conference of the Nonalined Countries regarding the need for the UN General Assembly to adopt as soon as possible a new declaration on the inadmissibility of foreign intervention and of interference in internal affairs of other states--an attitude for which Yugoslavia, together with other nonalined countries has been and is working--assumes its full value.

In condemning attempts to transfer bloc rivalry from other parts of the world to Yugoslavia, among other places the delegates stressed that it is generally recognized by the world public that independent, nonalined and socialist Yugoslavia, with its policy of nonalinement and good neighborliness, represents a factor of peace, stability and equilibrium in its own neighborhood, in the Mediterranean, Europe and further afield. In their speeches in the debate, the delegates also expressed the full readiness of Yugoslavia's republics and nationalities to promote Yugoslavia's independent and nonalined international position by consolidating all-people's defense and social self-protection.

The introductory report on this was submitted by Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs. Augustin Papic, Mihajlo Javorski, Bogdan Obolnik, Ilija Topaloski, Bozin Jovanovic, Dusan Rakovac and Nijaz Dizdarbvic took part in the debate.

At the beginning of the session, Stojan Andov, member of the Federal Executive Council, informed the committee, in replying to a delegate's question, on the state of the negotiations between the SFRY and the EEC concerning the concluding of a new expanded agreement on mutual economic cooperation. In this connection, the delegates voiced their expectations that recent statements made by representatives of the EEC member-countries and by the community itself, statements which point to a more favorable atmosphere and greater understanding for the Yugoslav titude, would contribute to the conclusion of a new agreement on the basis of a joint sta.ement made in December 1976 and mutual economic interests. It was stressed in the debate that Yugoslav attitudes stem from the international position of the SFRY as an independent and nonalined socialist country and a developing country. At its session, the committee also discussed a number of other issues within the jurisdiction of its work, including the proposed legislation on the protection of SFRY citizens temporarily working abroad.

ZAGREB STUDENTS REPORTEDLY DEMONSTRATE AGAINST USSR 'THREAT'

LD221249 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 19 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[Frits Schaling dispatch]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 19 January--Official sources in Belgrade announced yesterday that a student demonstration took place in the Croatian capital, Zagreb last Wednesday in which anti-Soviet banners were carried. The militia urged the students to show calm, the demonstration was broken up and the university was closed. The banner carried the slogan: "Today Afghanistan, Tomorrow Us"--an unmistakeable reference to the present widespread fear in Yugoslavia that the Soviet Union plans to interfere in Yugoslavia's internal affairs if President Tito dies.

SLOVENE LEADERS VIEW SECURITY SITUATION AS 'STABLE'

AU221426 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jan 80 p 6 AU

[J. Pjevic report]

[Text] Ljubljana, 17 January--According to the assessment of France Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, and Mitja Ribicic, president of the SAWP republican Conference of Slovenia, made at today's briefing for journalists, the security-political situation in Slovenia and throughout Yugoslavia is stable and based on the combat and creative optimism of the working people and citizens, who are demonstrating at every step a firm self-confidence in their own forces and in the efficiency of all institutions of our political system, ranging from the residential unit councils and workers councils to the highest sociopolitical and state organs.

The Socialist Alliance, their sociopolitical and social organizations and the delegate organs are making resolute efforts to resolve the economic and other problems as effectively as possible, strictly respecting constitutionality and legality. They are working on resolving all current problems and problems pertaining to development in a way that will contribute to more qualitative and economical operations, to a deepening of the self-managing socioeconomic relations and to a more successful functioning of the political system of socialist self-management. At the same time they are working on the strengthening and more effective functioning of the system of people's defense and social self-protection and against individual occurrences of irresponsibility, wastage, alienated decisionmaking and all forms of sectarian activity.

Thanks to this orientation and readiness of the majority of the working people and citizens, the front of political activists in the local organizations of the Socialist Alliance is being expanded and the increasingly successful activity of the communal administration, communal services and organizations is being ensured.

Popit and Ribicic stressed that the working people of Slovenia accept all measures aimed at consistently implementing the policy of economic stabilization, but they demand that those measures be implemented selectively and not across the board and in a stereotyped manner.

With this creative and responsible activity the working people of Slovenia express their full confidence in the continuity of our self-managing socialist development and prove their deep interest and sincere wish for as speedy a recovery as possible and complete recovery of Comrade Tito.

'INCREASED NERVOUSNESS' SEEN IN SEIZURE OF FRG NEWSMAN'S FILM

LD221648 Hamburg DPA in German 1521 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Munich/Zagreb--Members of the Yugoslav security service removed Peter Miroschnikoff, ARD [Working Association of the Statutory Broadcasting Corporations of the FRG] correspondent for southeast Europe, from a plane at Zagreb airport and confiscated film material from him. A report to this effect by the Free Democratic Party [FDP] group in the Bavarian diet, which learned of this incident, was confirmed today by Rudolf Muehlfenzl, chief editor of the Bavarian broadcasting station. Bayrischer Rundfunk [Bavarian Radio] is responsible for this correspondent's post. Muehlfenzl stated in reply to questioning that the head of the security service group concerned had promised to return the film material by Wednesday; if this did not happen, Bayrischer Rundfunk would lodge an official protest.

Muehlfenzl described the confiscation, which took place last Sunday, as the first instance of this kind in Yugoslavia. Like the FDP he views the action as a reflection of the increased nervousness in Yugoslavia. The film contained an interview by Miroschnikoff with Dr Franja Tudjman who, according to Muehlmann, was not exactly a Tito opponent but a "critical observer" of his policy. According to the FDP, Tudjman fell temporarily into disgrace in 1971 and spent 9 months in prison. During the interview, which was to be broadcast in the ARD program "Topic of the Day," he expressed concern about the situation in Yugoslavia after Tito.

CARTER ABANDONING GOALS SET ON 1976 ELECTION TO WHITE HOUSE

LD221732 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] President Carter's just released annual report to the U.S. Congress contains two contradictory ideas.

On the one hand, it is said that America will fight for the peaceful settlement of world problems, and on the other, that the President will do everything possible to make the country the strongest military power in the world. More about this from Slobodan Obradovic, TANJUG correspondent in Washington:

President Carter's annual report to the American Congress on the policy which will be pursued in the forthcoming period toward the world contains, at the first glance, two contradictory ideas. On the one hand, America will involve itself in efforts aimed at having all disputes on the international scene resolved by peaceful means only, and on the other, his administration will, with the highest military budget of the past decade, try to turn the United States into the most powerful military power in the world.

On one hand, Carter says that he will continue the policy of detente and renew the talks with the Soviet Union about the control and reduction of arms and, on the other, he has announced that the strengthening of the military might represents the priority of his foreign policy.

Nonalined countries have been given only one line in the text of his report, and that is the assessment that at the United Nations they had voted for a condemnation of the military intervention in Afghanistan. On the new international economic order there is not a word except for the emphasis that in the talks between North and South America will protect the interests of the West.

The first commentaries here stress that the report to the Congress was written to satisfy the senators and the members of the House of Representatives. But the first impressions also say that President Carter has begun to abandon the goals which he set himself 3 years ago when he entered the White House. It seems that the American citizens at the election primary in the state of Iowa last night gave him the power for this new policy.

BELGRADE RADIO REPORTS CARTER'S STATE OF UNION MESSAGE

AU221130 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 22 Jan 80 AU

[Text] In his State of the Union message, U.S. President Jimmy Carter stressed, among other things, that the entire Asian subcontinent, and Pakistan in particular, is being threatened by the Soviet action in Afghanistan. Carter added that for this reason he will ask Congress to immediately examine the U.S. military and economic assistance to Pakistan.

The U.S. President also stressed that it is necessary to secure the immediate release of the hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. The United States is ready, Carter stressed, to cooperate with the Iranian Government in this respect.

POLITIKA REPORTS ON, ASSESSES NOVOYE VREMYA 'SOLIDARITY' ARTICLE

LD171618 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1332 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 17 (TANJUG)--The Soviet review NOVOYE VREMYA has published a kind of a treatise on "internationalist solidarity" motivated, according to the Belgrade daily POLITIKA, by the fact that this solidarity is quite differently understood by many communist parties. The review urges that the "system of socialist states" (meaning, doubtless, those acting as military-political allies) should take advantage also in the future of its "possibilities" to demonstrate that kind of "internationalist solidarity" which the Soviet Union has just demonstrated in Afghanistan, writes POLITIKA's Moscow correspondent.

The correspondent reports that NOVOYE VREMYA has opened a low-key polemic with those communist parties which have not approved--or have criticized--the Soviet military action in Afghanistan. NOVOYE VREMYA polemicizes also with "some communist newspapers and some communist parties" which it fails to identify. In the assessment of POLITIKA's correspondent, the polemic lacks offensive tones probably because it fails to specify the arguments disputed, or--even more probably--because the main objective of the article is to theoretically define the "internationalist solidarity" which is considered to have practically been implemented in Afghanistan.

NOVOYE VREMYA assures its readers that newspaper commentators of some communist parties which it fails to identify present the "Soviet aid" to Afghanistan in a "distorted image", borrowing their theses and arguments from "bourgeois sources". As regards "some parties", the review criticizes them for their "double position". On the one hand, it is said, these parties uphold the Afghan revolution, while on the other "these same parties express doubts about the appropriateness of the Soviet military aid to Afghanistan".

BORBA Review

AU221305 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Jan 80 p 7 AU

[Dusan Cukic report: "Yet Another Interpretation of 'Internationalism'"]

[Text] Moscow, 18 January--A few days ago the official news agency TASS transmitted--according to its own selection and its own ideas--excerpts from an NOVOYE VREMYA article on the solidarity of communists with Afghanistan's revolution. This TASS report did not escape the attention of foreign observers in the Soviet capital.

The aforementioned weekly journal appears on Fridays and thus today the general public had an opportunity to become acquainted in greater detail with the original text of the article and its views, which for many reasons merit attention.

In the introductory part of its long editorial article NOVOYE VREMYA says that "the Soviet Union's decision to grant the request of Afghanistan's Government and extend its assistance" has been variously received. In this connection all reactions in the world to the decision of the Soviet Union are divided into two groups. In the opinion of the Soviet journal, which enjoys a reputation that is not negligible, reactionaries and imperialism form one group. As the journal's editors say, it had to be expected that those in this group would launch this "hysterical anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaign," and in the second--let us conditionally call it--camp are "the progressive and revolutionary forces that see their duty in acting in defense of the just cause of Afghanistan's revolution and against the imperialist campaign of lies and slander."

Justification of Military Action

Since 27 December last year a great deal has been said in Moscow in various ways and at various levels in defense of the Soviet military action in Afghanistan. Naturally, these views have not changed to this very minute but the decision of the editors of the journal NOVOYE VREMYA to list in one place all those who have stood up in defense of the Kremlin's move, which is now already called "internationalist assistance," is interesting.

In this listing the journal especially singles out the so-called "socialist community" and then cites one after another the statements or articles of the individual organs of communist parties in the world, ranging from the Communist Party of the United States, the Austrian Communist Party or the Communist Party of Sri Lanka to the Communist Party of Colombia, the PCF or the Communist Party of Luxembourg.

It must be said that none of the parties that have declared themselves in favor of "the Soviet assistance" are omitted but what strikes the eye is the fact that the PCF Politburo and its official organ L'HUMANITE are quoted in two different places, thereby making it known in a certain way that "in the West, too, it is possible to consider the situation seriously." What is characteristic in this connection is "the analysis" made by the aforementioned newspaper, which wanted to prove--since the Moscow weekly now transmits its leadership's subsequent idea about "the right of every state to request assistance of its allies in order to prevent outside interference"--wanted to prove that what has happened and what continues to take place in Afghanistan is "in the spirit of the UN Charter."

The other quotations in the journal NOVOYE VREMYA, too, are in this same style and the public here is able to gain the impression of massive support by communists throughout the world for the military action in a foreign land and the impression that the communists have unanimous views on such an action. However, the journal devotes the concluding passage of its article to the "discordant" behavior toward "unity" and to commentaries "that are tendentious even in some organs of the communist press."

The article does not specify which communist parties it has in mind although it is not difficult for the readers to determine--if they want to--who has different views. In this connection no space is granted to this "other side" and the readers are not informed about the reasons for the opposing views. But grave characterizations are not omitted in this connection: "The authors of these commentaries are presenting the events in Afghanistan and the Soviet assistance to that country in a distorted light and they are borrowing their evidence and arguments from the bourgeois sources. An even stranger impression is created by the fact that at the same time they disregard the official statements by Afghanistan's Government."

The Soviet journal then moves on to its conclusion, which--as it is possible to believe--is the reason for the article in fact having been written. As a matter of fact, NOVOYE VREMYA says that a lively discussion has developed in connection with Afghanistan among various political and social forces, including leftist forces. The weekly attributes a wider significance to this phenomenon and immediately adds that what is involved here are "the nature and forms of internationalist solidarity with the revolutionary parties, which are forced to resist the undermining activity and the aggression of imperialism, as well as the harmony of the internationalist solidarity with the principles of noninterference and sovereignty in interstate relations...."

It is in this context that the known thesis about and opposition to the fact that "some" circles put the United States and the Soviet Union at the same level and judge "the guilt" of both superpowers by the same yardstick, is expounded.

Deepening the Thesis

Thus in its unattributed long article the Soviet journal NOVOYE VREMYA accuses "certain communist parties" of having adopted "a two-faced position." According to the journal, they are doing this by hailing Afghanistan's revolution, expressing solidarity with it, acknowledging that external imperialist forces are linked with the internal reaction and counterrevolution and condemning the regime of the late President Amin on one hand and by expressing doubts about the purposefulness and timeliness-as the journal formulates it--of the USSR military assistance on the other hand.

The journal is in no way able "to combine" such views and openly asks: "What then is the internationalist solidarity of a revolutionary? Does it lie merely in moral and diplomatic support and in verbally expressed wishes for success or does it also lie in the fact that under certain and extraordinary conditions it is necessary to extend material, and in this connection also military, assistance especially when it is a question of open and massive outside interference?"

It is clear that for NOVOYE VREMYA there is no dilemna, just as it is clear to a majority of peoples in the world--as the Yugoslav representative in the United Nations said--that there can be no good and bad, justified and unjustified foreign interventions and no good and justified aggressions and occupations.

However, the Soviet journal deepens its thesis by invoking the past and citing the thirties in Spain and the twenties in China in order to note that "now when there is a system of socialist states, it is simply strange that the right to such assistance is negated."

Naturally, the thesis expounded by the journal NOVOYE VREMYA is not in the least new even though in the recent period the so-called "limited sovereignty" has been rather largely taken out of use, that is, at least in the written and spoken word. But now it is obviously returning to the scene again through the events in Afghanistan and the military action there, returning, to be true, as "the internationalist debt" and as "defense of revolutionary movements against imperialism."

KOLISEVSKI, NEW FRENCH ENVOY DISCUSS COOPERATION, SECURITY

LD190024 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1823 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 18, (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and France are motivated by the same wish for independence. The fact that one of them belongs to the Western world and the other to the nonaligned movement makes their dialogue still more meaningful, said the newly appointed ambassador of France to Yugoslavia, Ives Pagniez, in presenting his credentials to Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice-President Lazar Kolisevski here today. The French ambassador stressed that the Belgrade-Paris ties by their importance go beyond the frameworks of bilateral relations. In this sense, he particularly emphasized the roles of Yugoslavia and France at the European cooperation and security conferences.

The vice-president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia stressed in his speech that such cooperation between Yugoslavia and France is an example of an stimulus for the promotion and constant strengthening of cooperation and security in Europe and the world. Kolisevski noted that in the quest of ways and means to overcome the existing problems in international relations, Yugoslavia and France start from similar or identical positions. In this connection, Kolisevski emphasized that both countries support the strengthening of the policy of dete[illegible] and the speedier elimination of focuses of crisis.

PORTUGAL'S MELO ANTUNES ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD222338 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1907 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 22 (TANJUG)--Melo Antunes, Portuguese Council of the Revolution member, arrived here today for a several-day visit as guest of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Federal Conference. During his stay in Belgrade, Antunes will meet with prominent political figures of Yugoslavia.

LCY PRESIDIUM OFFICIAL RECEIVES BCP STUDY DELEGATION

LD221919 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, had talks today with a study delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party led by Tsvetan Nikolov, deputy chief of the Department for Foreign Policy and International Relations of the BCP Central Committee.

The Bulgarian party delegation is visiting our country within the framework of the program of cooperation between the LCY and the BCP.

In the talks, in which Dusan Lazic, leader in the department for international cooperation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Yordan Iliev, charge d'affaires of the Bulgarian Embassy in Belgrade, took part, opinions were exchanged on cooperation between the LCY and the BCP. There was also discussion of a number of topical international issues.

Meeting With Popovic

LD221920 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1619 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Svestislav Tile Popovic, president of the Commission for International Relations and Cooperation in the International Workers' Movement of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today received a study delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party, led by Tsvetan Nikolov, deputy chief of the department for foreign policy and international relations of the BCP Central Committee.

In the talks there was discussion of cooperation between the LCY and the BCP. A review was also made of questions of cooperation between organizations of the League of Communists of towns from the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and the corresponding party organizations of Bulgarian towns.

DJURANOVIC, ALGERIAN LEADER TO DISCUSS RELATIONS, COOPERATION

LD221614 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1527 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Mohamed ben Ahmed Abdelghani, prime minister of the Government of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and member of the National Liberation Front [FLN] Central Committee Political Bureau, will arrive in Belgrade tomorrow as personal envoy of President Chadli Bendjedid with a message for President Tito. The visit is both an official and working one, and results from the invitation President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic addressed to Prime Minister Abdelghani.

An official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs told the TANJUG diplomatic editor that the Algerian prime minister's visit to our country is yet another confirmation of Yugoslav-Algerian friendship which is expressed also in the continuity of the top level exchange of views between the two nonalined countries. Yugoslavia and Algeria are linked with firm friendship and cooperation going back to the time of the Algerian people's struggle for national liberation and with joint efforts to establish equal international relations and the consolidation of world peace. The visit is all the more important because it comes at a time of serious aggravation of international relations, which places even greater tasks and responsibilities before the nonalined countries.

During his stay in Yugoslavia, Prime Minister Abdelghani and President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic will exchange views on the development of bilateral relations and cooperation and on topical international problems.

We are confident that the visit and the talks will provide fresh encouragement for the consolidation of bilateral relations and cooperation in all areas and contribute to the consolidation of friendship between the people of Yugoslavia and Algeria, the official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs said in conclusion.

IMPORT, EXPORT INCREASE NOTED IN 1979 FOREIGN TRADE REPORT

AU221905 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Jan 80 p 17 AU

[Summary] TANJUG--In 1979 Yugoslavia exported 118 billion dinars' worth of goods, marking a 15-percent increase in its exports as compared with the preceding year. However, considering the fact that in 1979 the export prices increased 14 percent, the real increase in the exports was very small. In the same year Yugoslavia's commodity imports amounted to 234.7 billion dinars, marking an increase of 29 percent as compared with the preceding year. Even though the import prices increased 19 percent, the real increase in the imports was still rather high in relation to the exports and the plans.

The highest increase of all exports was achieved in the exports of producer goods: 24 percent as compared with 1978. The exports of consumer goods increased by 9 percent whereas the exports of means of labor remained at the 1978 level. The imports increased 31 percent for producer goods, 23 percent for means of labor and 28 percent for consumer goods.

In 1979 Yugoslavia increased its exports to developed countries 23 percent, earning a total income of 49 million dinars from these exports. "However, the marketing of Yugoslavia's products in developed countries developed rather unevenly. A particular cause for concern were the country's exports to the United States. They declined as compared with the preceding year."

In 1979 Yugoslavia's exports to the socialist countries amounted to 50 billion dinars, marking an increase of 23 percent, and its exports to developing countries amounted to 19 billion dinars, marking an increase of 2 percent as compared with 1978. In the same year Yugoslavia's imports from developed countries amounted to 135 billion dinars, from the socialist countries to 64.8 billion dinars and from developing countries to 34.7 billion dinars, marking an increase of 31, 18 and 43 percent, respectively.

FEC SESSION ADOPTS DECISIONS ON CITIZENS' FOREIGN CURRENCY USE

LD180042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1604 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At its meeting today the Federal Executive Council, chaired by Veselin Djuranovic, considered several questions of the current economic policy, relations with foreign countries and proposals in the sphere of sociopolitical and organizational relations.

According to an announcement by the Federal Secretariat for Information, the Federal Executive Council finalized the draft decision on the use of foreign currency which citizens and legal persons keep in their foreign currency accounts or foreign exchange deposit accounts.

In addition to the present rights as regards unlimited use of funds in the foreign currency accounts and foreign exchange deposit accounts, higher interest rate and so forth, new benefits and incentives are envisaged for greater saving of foreign currency and its use in the country. Thus, those who have foreign currency accounts and deposit accounts, will enjoy considerable allowances when purchasing certain building materials, office equipment, household goods, passenger cars, tractors and other economic vehicles, as well as some other industrial goods and durable consumer goods.

As regards the purchase of some of these goods and durable consumer goods, it is envisaged that the basic turnover tax would be either reduced or abolished. Furthermore, the delivery period would be shortened and other benefits introduced of which, according to the regulations, the producers could take advantage in their business operations.

Apart from this draft decision, the Federal Secretariat for Finance, in cooperation with other federal organs, has also prepared some other measures which will introduce further benefits for those with foreign currency accounts and foreign exchange deposit accounts as regards the use of consumer credits, credits for the purchase and construction of housing accommodation, tourist services and so forth.

The council also determined its stances on the further process of coordination of the projected balance of payments of Yugoslavia and the balance of payments' positions of the republics and autonomous provinces for this year which will continue on the 21st of this month. As is known, at the proposal of the Federal Executive Council the SFRY Assembly adopted the law on the temporary determination of the projected balance of payments and foreign exchange balance of Yugoslavia for this year, because it was not possible to coordinate the stances by the republics and provinces on these documents in time for the adoption of a resolution on this year's economic and social policy.

The council also adopted measures to increase production and to insure the necessary quantities of wheat, corn and other cereals for the country. Since the present estimates about the areas sown with wheat (as well as of the damage caused by floods to crops in some regions) show that the plan to sow wheat on 1,668,500 hectares will not be achieved, it is considered that this spring more areas should be sown with corn, bearing in mind the importance of this product to satisfy domestic needs and to sell it on foreign markets.

The council is also of the opinion that the credit policy as regards the production of wheat be directed toward greater needs for special types and quality seed, means to protect plants, artificial fertilizers and mechanization.

The market inspection should be more active in controlling the regulations concerning the purchase of cereals from individual producers, thus eliminating certain irregularities and at the same time increasing the purchase.

DZUNOV REPORTS ON SAWPY DELEGATION'S LATIN AMERICA TRIP

LD181015 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1627 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Our relations with the Latin American countries should be further expanded and strengthened. An important contribution in this respect was made by the recent visit of a SAWPY delegation led by Risto Dzunov, vice-president of the Federal Conference, to Cuba, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

This assessment was made today at the meeting of the SAWPY Federal Conference's Section for International Cooperation and Relations with Foreign Countries which studied the report on the visit.

Explaining the report on the visit, Dzunov noted that the meeting between the SAWPY delegation and the Cuban Committee for the Defense of the Revolution confirmed this organization's matching interest in continued cooperation, exchange of information and other forms of relations.

In Costa Rica, Dzunov said, talks were held with leaders of the main political parties. On this occasion emphasis was placed on the need for more regular contacts between the two countries' political forces.

Dzunov then made special mention of the visit to the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua. Although we have had certain meetings previously, Dzunov said, this was the first meeting between the SAWPY delegation and the Sandinist Front. The talks embraced a wide range of questions.

The members of the Yugoslav delegation met members of the government of national defense and the leadership of the Sandinist Front. The hosts especially emphasized the joint participation of Yugoslavia and Nicaragua in the nonalined movement, which represents a good basis for all-round bilateral cooperation. They also emphasized that the Yugoslav experience could be very useful for the development of Nicaragua.

Adopting the delegation's report, the section members urged that aid to Nicaragua should be expanded and increased within the limits of our capability.

Today's meeting, chaired by Aleksandar Bakocevic, also adopted substantive and concrete program of the section's work this year which envisages still wider and more meaningful international activity by the SAWPY.

In the debate it was especially emphasized that, because of the deteriorating international situation, the SAWPY in all its organizations should pay full attention to thoroughly explaining the current situation in international relations and its consequences. It was also decided that the Socialist Alliance, which is already cooperating with a large number of democratic and progressive parties and movements in the world, should improve and expand the substance of this cooperation.

KOSOVO MUNICIPALITY ASSEMBLY PRESIDENTS DISCUSS DEVELOPMENT

LD222140 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Pristina--The draft resolution on the development of Kosovo in the current year, which will soon come up for discussion by the delegates of the provincial assembly, provides for an increase of 12.5 percent in industrial production. It was stated at the conference of presidents of assemblies of Kosovo municipalities held in Pristina today that the realization of such a high level demands far greater drive and readiness, level of organization and responsibility than has been evident in the past 2 years, when production was considerably below the planned level.

At the conference, which was also attended by Dzavid Mimani, Dusan Ristic and Bahri Oruci, particular attention was drawn to the obligation of all areas in the province to create and consistently realize economy programs, and to the duty of all investors and banks to attentively examine the preliminary estimated value of projects under construction and to undertake measures to insure the timely completion of work on them. In the same way it was insisted that preparations should be speeded up for replacing petroleum as a propulsion fuel with industrial gas and coal wherever possible. It was stated that this exceptionally important and significant task is being carried out slowly even in a number of those organizations in the province which are heavy consumers of liquid fuels. When the potential of Kosovo coal mines is borne in mind, this is truly hard to justify.

LJUBICIC SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO HERLJEVIC

LD221426 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1208 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary of national defense, has sent Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary of internal affairs the following congratulations:

On the occasion of your 65th birthday, marking a life filled with long-standing revolutionary struggle and creative work for the benefit and prosperity of our socialist community, I am forwarding you my cordial felicitations coupled with the desire that in good health you may for a long time still contribute to the successes and security of our socialist self-management society.

EXCERPTS FROM KARDELJ BOOK REPORTED

LD211802 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1102 GMT 21 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 21 (TANJUG)--Unity of the Yugoslav peoples and the socialist orientation towards increasingly closer human rapprochement and the establishment of mutual links is not connected with any concept of creating a kind of new "Yugoslav nation" on the basis of the existing peoples being transformed into it.

This excerpt from the book, "Problems of our Socialist Construction" is published by the Zagreb daily VJESNIK today, on the occasion of the 70th birthday anniversary of its author, eminent Yugoslav theoretician Edvard Kardelj, who died a year ago. Elaborating this concept, Kardelj writes that historically, the Yugoslav peoples have formed in almost the same period as the majority of other European peoples. Prevailing in relations among them are the same objective laws as among all other nations.

Unity of the Yugoslav peoples is based on their common interests resulting from their common destiny and, above all, their joint struggle for socialist relationships among nations, rather than on their ethnic kinship, writes Kardelj. He warns that if any mixing of socialist Yugoslavism with bourgeois-nationalistic "integral" Yugoslavism were allowed, "we would find ourselves again on those wrong positions in relation to the national question which were held by the First World War." At the time, explains Kardelj, the party was trailing behind bourgeois--nationalistic, i.e., greater Serbia "Yugoslavism".

Discussing the struggle against various forms of nationalistic tendencies Kardelj writes in his book that this struggle may be founded on consistent implementation of the national policy which will make it possible for each citizen to participate in free development of the political, cultural and economic individuality of the particular people to which he or she belongs. Besides this, the dealing on a daily, permanent basis with the social problems which may become the source of nationalistic tendencies, is also one of the elements of struggle against nationalistic tendencies in Yugoslavia. What should be done is to continuously advance the democratic social norms which will encourage cooperation and trust among the fraternal peoples of Yugoslavia, emphasizes Kardelj.

Kardelj notes as a third element of the struggle against nationalistic tendencies the persistent ideological and political action of Yugoslav communists and all socialist forces in Yugoslavia. These forces must be linked with their peoples and their endeavors for material, social and cultural progress, he points out. In particular, Kardelj stresses that these forces must be capable of permanently pointing up the prospects of common interests of Yugoslva peoples, while developing internationalistic feelings among them and opposing in practice nationalistic reactions to the socio-economic and political contradictions through which socialist development in Yugoslavia and the rest of the world is passing.

LCY PRESIDIUM ANNOUNCES DJOKO PAJKOVIC DEATH 17 JAN

LD181318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1040 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

["Announcement by the LCY Central Committee Presidium"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpt] Belgrade--The LCY Central Committee Presidium announces with immeasurable sorrow the death in Belgrade on 17 January, at the age of 62, of Comrade Djoko Pajkovic, member of the Council of the Federation, Hero of Socialist Labor and one of the most meritorious fighters of the workers' movement, the revolution, the national liberation struggle, of socialist construction in Yugoslavia, and one of Comrade Tito's closest associates.

LCY Commemorative Session

LD181552 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1330 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--In the SFRY Assembly today a commemorative session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held in connection with the death of Djoko Pajkovic, the eminent revolutionary and member of the Council of the Federation. The commemorative session was attended by members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, of the SFRY Presidency, of the funeral committee, of the Council of the Federation, of the SFRY Assembly Presidium, of the Federal Executive Council, of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, of the Presidium of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions, of the Federal Committee Presidium of the Federation of Veterans' Association of Yugoslavia, of the Presidium of the Conferences of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia; and also by representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army, representatives of the Central Committee of the Serbian League of Communists and of the city of Belgrade, of the Presidium of the Federal Conference of the Federation of Reserve Officers of Yugoslavia and of the Presidium of the Federal Economic Chamber.

After the opening session, Stevan Doronjski, presiding, called those present to observe 1 minute's silence as a mark of respect. Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke about the revolutionary work of Djoko Pajkovic.

Concluding the commemorative session, Stevan Doronjski said that a delegation from the federation would attend the funeral of Djoko Pajkovic.

18 January Funeral

LD181320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1116 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The communists and working people of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the city of Belgrade took their leave today, to the sounds of the funeral march, of Djoko Pajkovic, member of the Council of the Federation and people's hero.

Stevan Doronjski, Vidoje Zarkovic, Dobroslav Culafic, Milos Minic, Cvijetin Mijatovic, Tihonir Vlaskalic, Imer Pulja, Branko Pesic, Dusan Gligorijevic and other eminent leaders of the organs and organizations of the federation, republics, provinces and the city of Belgrade were present.

Zivorad Misic, member of the Presidium of the Serbian League of Communist Central Committee, delivered an address on the long years of work and devoted struggle of Djoko Pajkovic on behalf of the communists and working people of Serbia.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH USSR--Belgrade, January 18--Three days of talks on Yugoslav-Soviet scientific cooperation in the 1981-85 period were today concluded and a protocol on the talks signed by the delegations of the Council of the Academies of Sciences and Arts of the SFRY and the Council of the USSR Academies of Sciences. The talks were held at the Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts in Skopje, capital of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Macedonia. During the talks, the two delegations assessed cooperation between the Yugoslav and Soviet academies so far as successful. Proposals to amend the existing agreement and a draft protocol on scientific cooperation in the 1981-85 period were also discussed. The final texts of the agreement and the draft are expected to be signed in Moscow next June. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1818 GMT 18 Jan 80 LD]